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MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1768.

Extract from a Pamphlet lately printed in LONDON, intituled, the ENGLISHMAN DECEIVED.

The Author after going thro' the Administration of the famous Financier,* Proceeds as follows—

"IS it not necessary to enquire, whether the noise and dispute about the right of taxing America, and the efforts to do it, is not a dispute between the power of administration, who want to feed their dependants on the riches of America; and the future increase and flourishing of our manufactures, on which depends our commerce, greatness, and freedom? Or, in other words, whether we shall, in future, have a most advantageous trade with our colonies, in which, as it increases, they must of necessity share our burdens; or whether a few men in power shall command their wealth and our own (it is inseparable) by laying fresh taxes upon, and creating new offices among them? For I must beg leave to observe, that this late act, discouraging some of our most important manufactures, and which so justly alarms our fellow-subjects in America, was formed by, and arose entirely from, the leaven of that power, which before brought us to such unhappy circumstances. —That this man, though justly banished from his Majesty's immediate employment, find means yet to divide and distract, and almost destroy the power and reputation of these great kingdoms; that he pursues the designs of our enemies with success, and still blows up the sparks of prejudice into a dangerous flame; let us enquire, how it came to pass, that the Judges in our colonies are still so totally dependant on the Governors, for their commission and support; and why the spirit of the Act of Settlement should not extend to the most distant subject. His Majesty, immediately upon his succession to the throne, gave a most striking instance of his inclination to support this independency; and ordered, that the pensions, which usually went with the office, should be fixed to them immoveable. 'Tis clear, therefore, that the Minister, not his Majesty, desired the continuance of this dependence.

Let us no longer be deceived by the arts of our enemies, or by any wicked minister, influenced by them, who pretends, that our colonies pay no taxes. If his motives are wicked, he ought to be banished for his principles; if honest, he ought to be despised for his profound ignorance, or inability. Dost thou not know, thou short-sighted creature, that our line of British colonies import one third of all our exports of British manufactures; that they have, by law, no other market to purchase at, nor inclination to wear, or consume, any other manufactures than British; that they so far excel us, living in England, in taste and conduct, as to consume no foreign manufactures; and, where our subjects in North America consume twenty shillings value of French manufactures, we, who live here in England, consume a million's worth of the merest trinkets, or articles of the most depraved fashions, that can be brought into use?—Dost thou not know, that if his Majesty's faithful subjects (I will now call them) take off one third of our manufactures exported, that they support, under every tax, and at the same time increase the fortune, of every third manufacturer through the kingdom, who works for export; that the manufacture, let it be what it will, pays the labourer his wages, with all his taxes included in it. But where does he get the money, but from the industrious farmer in America, who imports and pays for the cloth, stockings, shoes, buttons, linens, furniture, or any other article whatever. What can therefore force us into such madness, as to discourage this trade, or prevent, for a moment, giving every encouragement that can be devised to increase it; for it is the very basis of our wealth, strength, and greatness.

Our difficulty remains, to fix upon the proper persons who have honesty & firmness eno' to lead; for there are so many little sons of Cerberus, who must have a sop, or will otherways bark up our fears, jealousies, phantoms, and apparitions; that our greatest men are either afraid of, or in doubt, whether there is a possibility of opposing them with success, though supported with the immediate interest of the wide extended empire. All I will venture to recommend, is to hold the man who has thus blundered, or wilfully plunged us into so many difficulties, in the highest contempt; and let the conduct of those who are in power, point out their fitness for office, by consulting the interest of the kingdom, united.——Difficulties! did I say; I fear a few months more will enable me to say, Destruction! Be not deceived; there are false spirits, delusions, and heresies in politics, as well as in religion. He who tells you, the constitution goes on with vigour, lyes; the extremities are now perishing; must not the pain soon reach the heart? can the hand or foot be mortified, without danger to the whole body, should not the blood, which nourishes the vital part, run pure to the distant limbs, and receive no contamination by the way? the physician who thinks otherways, is a mad-man or a quack. The statesman, who suffers slavery and oppression to rest on any corner of the kingdom, is to be displaced, as utterly unworthy the important trust, either for want of sense or honesty. But, from the fell influence of our enemies, or former Prime State Blunderer† this is our dreadful and unhappy situation. Our colonies are under most severe restrictions and depressions; their lands are daily selling, to discharge their debts to England; their own internal provincial debts insupportable; their credit lost; their agriculture declining, for want of markets, which the laws of England forbid; their principal inhabitants removing from a loathsome, idle town, or sea-port, retiring into the desert, to live in a state of nature; their seamen left to seek employment in foreign ships (which, as they are their home, soon unites them to the foreign state to which the ships belong;) their Courts of Admiralty dangerous to the little remains of commerce, now scarce sufficient to feed the idle drones placed in them; their Courts of Record, at the arbitrary command and controul of hungry, imperious Governors threatened with hireling troops; subjected to the courts and decisions of Five Revenue Commissioners ‡; represented as rebels to the State, for refusing the shackles of slavery; called rascals, and unjust villains, because disenabled to pay their debts. Under these unhappy and desperate circumstances, some may, perhaps, expect they will be forced to open violence. No doubt, our enemies, the French long to see them drove to that dreadful extremity, and our swords drawn against ourselves; and this would have been the case, two years ago, had we followed the iniquitous advice of Mr. ——— ———; but the colonists have no thoughts of such a measure. They know their whole property depends upon the English laws; that the moment they become unhinged from Great-Britain, they bid farewell to property; and they trembled at the thought of a separation. You may depend, therefore, they will take better methods; they will plead, petition, remonstrate to, and convince, by solid arguments, the generous, humane, and noble hearts of us their countrymen in England, how just their claim, how reasonable their requests, how hard their lot, how dear their liberty, and how intimately, how inseparably it stands connected and interwoven with our own. And should they not successfully thus plead, the cause of equity, and the cause of England's liberty; should the hirelings of France, and poison of faction, still find means to stop the ear of reason and common sense; should the fell designs of blunderers, or pompous jargon about words, or the threadbare tales of jealousy, still harden the hearts of Englishmen, they must try another method; they must save, by every rule of œconomy; reduce their wants, bridle their passions, contract their pleasures, and banish every species of luxury, till they can behold the fashions and tinsel'd splendor of Europe with indifference and contempt. Would there be then a man in England, nay on earth, whose heart would not applaud the noble conduct, and with homage revere the sublime character!—I should be sorry, but I may live to see, three millions of brave people, cloathed in the skins of beasts; fed from Nature's wholesome hand; sheltered from the storm by the unpolished bark, that they may leave freedom for an inheritance to their children. Should this ever be the case (and this, I know, will be the case, sooner than they will part with the rights of Englishmen)—What must then be our condition? Our stocks and credit sunk; our merchants bankrupts; the produce of our lands perishing on our estates; our manufacturers starving; and, from necessity, must plunder every wealthy neighbour for bread; our nation divided, to whom then our once despicable enemies would give laws and edicts; the question, how to govern or enslave one part of the empire would be then changed; for we should then see, too late, that the whole must be preserved, or the whole lost. But I must close the dreadful scene.——You, Sir, whose important business is to watch over the rights and liberties of this great nation, may, we hope by your abilities, diligence and care, help to save us from the calamities we so justly fear must otherways soon overtake us. And though affairs appear dark and threatening; though our enemies without are ambitious, powerful, and cunning; though they have warm advocates, and faithful servants, in our very bosom; some, from unknown charms, some from false reasoning, and some from pride, and love of power, chusing rather to see the empire lost, than the infallibility of a part questioned in the least point; and though a revengeful, disappointed servant has found means to continue mischief and uneasiness, by spreading lyes and prejudices through the land; yet there are many things to encourage and animate you in a steady and spirited opposition to his measures. You have a King, whose glory is the liberty of his subjects; who loves peace, harmony, and concord; and wishes to expand the beams of solid happiness to the most distant corner of the realm. All the real friends of freedom are, or will in a short time, be on your side; the interest of the merchant first, then the manufacturer, and finally the landholder, as they feel the distress will, in the same proportion, bring on conviction; and they must, they cannot but unitedly support the men who are inclined to support the state, by wise, just, and equitable measures. The people will, in general, begin to feel their dependance on each other; as that necessity appears, they will look to the proper objects for its support; and those men who stand forth to save them, must become popular and important; while they, who were the cause of their calamities, the disturbers of their peace, destroyers of their riches and strength, and promoters of divisions, must become odious and contemptible; for the moment they are convinced, that even any of their fellow subjects are injured, and unjustly treated, their generous hearts feel all the passions of tenderness, humanity, contempt, hatred, and revenge.

May bad policy work out its own ruin, bad men finally be detected, mistaken men convinced, and prejudices rectified by reason and the force of truth; and that our union cemented, our enemies disappointed in their attempts to divide us; and the glory of the whole empire shine with greater lustre than ever, under the smiles and benign influence of the best of Kings.

† One of those C——s was a surveyor and searcher in ——, who—— the government out of a handsome fortune, if we may believe common report, while he returned little or no money to the proper officer; another was appointed collector of a neighbouring province, where he likewise made hay by sunshine; for he took especial care to keep out of the way, when there was occasion, though his duty called him to do otherways; but 'tis nothing new, to promote men to places of profit in the Colonies, for *unmerited services*. There were not many years since two chief justices successively sent over to one of the provinces, who had been bred professed pimps; and I suppose shone in that character so highly as to intitle them to give decisions in any matters so trifling as the little petty property, or life and death can be, in a distant colony. This Court has such an unlimited power to appoint as many officers as they may think fit, and, together with the Courts of Admiralty, can so perplex and harrass the fairest trader, that most people of prudence are daily declining business, and leaving the desperate game of commerce to the ignorant or desperate merchant.

John Nazro,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, That he has remov'd from the South End, to the Shop lately improved by Doctor *William Greenleaf*, in Cornhill, just below the Court House; where he is now opening a fresh Assortment of English and India Goods, just imported in the Capts. *Prince* and *Jarvis*, viz.

A neat assortment of stone dishes, plates, large and small terenes, pint and half pint basons, pint, half pint and quart mugs, large and small tea pots, blue and white cups and saucers, cream pots, cream colour'd dishes and plates, butter boats, egg cups, gravy-boats with spoons and stands, one quart, two quart and three pint juggs hooped, sallad dishes, gilt looking and dressing glasses, tea-kettles and lamps, sauce-pans, chocolate and coffee-cups, cullenders, funnels, ivory patch box, bone knives and forks, spice boxes, mahogany comb trays with drawer, back-gammon table and dice boxes, dumb battle doores, temple and tortoishell spectacles, razor straps, quart and pint black jacks, a beautiful assortment of marquasets and stone earings, garnet necklaces and earings, silver correls, stone sleeve buttons set in silver, tortoishell combs set with paste, paste neck knee and shoe buckles, ivory pocket books, marquasit hoop rings, a beautiful assortment of purple green and black necklaces, with spreaders, smelling-bottles, silver seals, cards and brushes, stone rings, a beautiful assortment of gilt and plated buttons and ribbons, pound mustard, velvet corks, feather'd fillets and plumes, broad cloths, german serges, sagathees, shalloons, tammys, durants, black and color'd taffitys, sattins of all colors, English and India nankeens, ¼ and ⅛ garlix, ¼, ⅛ & yard wide Irish linnens, dowlass, callicoes, cambricks, long and clear lawn, figur'd muslin gauze, parisnet and catgut, figur'd modes of all colors, womens black, cloth color'd and white silk mitts and gloves, black cravats, ginghams, silk knee garters, callicoes of all colors, cambletts, hungarians, ¼, ½ and yard wide apron, cotton and linnen checks, stript cotton gowns, cotton hollands, holland tapes, printed cottons, nuns and color'd threads, stampt and printed handkerchiefs, Scotch ditto, gauze and taffity ditto, breeches pieces of all colors, stript caps, shoe bindings and quality, No. 4, 10 and 12 pins, womens lamb mitts and gloves, crewels, cocoa bone paddle sticks, ivory and gauze fans, Russia linnen, clouting diaper, mens worsted, cotton and thread hose, womens cotton and thread ditto, maids worsted ditto, youths worsted and cotton ditto, deathhead and basket buttons, silk and hair, and scarf twist, silk knee garters, ferret, gallooms, braid, cord, strapping, snail trimming and gimp, shirt buttons, London, Turkey and Scotch gartering, black and color'd sattin hatts, newest fashion bonnets trim'd, ivory and horn small tooth combs, tupee, cramber and hair ditto, garnet and marquart rings, broaches, lady's garnet ditto, paste hair pins, coffee mills, Dutch quills, post paper, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves, &c. &c. too many to be particularly mentioned in an advertisement.

At the same Place may be had a beautiful assortment of castors, with silver, lignumvitæ and low bone tops.—

N. B. *As he has a great Part of the above on Commission, he is determined to sell them at the very lowest Advance for Cash.*

To be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the Third of *October* next, at the House of Mr. *Paul Pritchard*, in *Halifax, Nova-Scotia*.

20,000 Acres of undivided Land in the Township of *Olmastin*, in the River *St. John's*, laying about 23 Miles up the River on the East Side, and is some of the best Lands in said Province.——Also, 5,000 Acres of choice Land, situate on *Tushelt* River, near *Cape-Sable*, with a Number of fine Islands, and a considerable Quantity of Marsh Land. The Plan of said Land to be seen by applying to the Printers.—This is a fine Tract of Land, and very convenient for the Fishery.

* Grenville † Charles Paxton ‡ Boston ‖ Rob'd George Grenville. x. Glass Ad. pa. 795. Vol. I ¶ Jn.° Robinson ~ Commissioners ~~~ vid. the Act Appointing the Board pa. 748. Vol. I. vid. Comm.ss Commission pa. 253.

1780 vid pa. 649 in the Margin where are all the references.

A LIST of the Numbers which came up Prizes in *Faneuil*-Hall LOTTERY, Letter A, drawn *July* 1768.

Note, Those Numbers which have no Sums annex'd to them, are Prizes of SIX DOLLARS each.

No.	Doll.	No.	Doll.	No.	Doll.	No.	Doll.	No.	Doll.	No.	Doll.	No.	Doll.
1	6	361	6	727	6	1043	6	1457	6	1869	6		
7		63		28	20	46		58		71			
9		65		29		47		62		72			
22		68		38		49		76		82			
26		73		41	100	52		77	8	83			
30		79		42		53		78		90			
34		98		52		56		87		97			
35		81		53		57	8	91		1903			
39		85		54		59		94		4			
38		95		56		64		1502		12	20		
39		97		58		20		13		14			
42		411		65		71		14		16			
42		12		67		73		15		19			
45		15	8	69		78		18		20			
48		16	8	70		79		22		22			
47	20	17		75		81		23		23			
50		29		76		86		24		27			
51	100	24		78		87		26		28			
53	8	27		81		95		29		30			
54	20	36		83		96		41		33			
56		37		87		1106		45		34			
58		38		90		12		49	50	36			
59		46		106		16		59		37			
62		50		7		22		66		38			
64		58		8		24		69		41	50		
65		59		24		31	30	70		43			
66		66		26		38		72		46			
67		67		29		35		72		52			
70		68		30		38		73		62			
82		73		36		43		80		66			
83	20	83		37		51		81		71			
85		84		38		52		82		75	100		
86		88		54		53		95		80	8		
89		89		35		57		97		82			
90		90		58		63		99		85			
92		92		47		64	8	1601		86			
94		93	8	50	50	65		2		88			
200		502		53		68		4		90			
20		3		54		69		5		91	8		
23		4		56		75		9	20	93			
26		7		62		79		12		98			
28		25	8	65	200	84		18	8	2002			
83		28		66		90		19		4	8		
86		20		67		93		20		5			
89		22	6	68		95		21		7			
30		23		69		2006		23		26			
32		32		71		7	20	25		32			
34		33		74		8		46		23			
40		35		79		28		28		29			
42		36		82		25		31		35			
49		47		84	8	42		33		36			
83		49		85		46		35		58			
58		57		87		48		43		61			
72		62	20	88		49		46		62			
73		63		89		51		47		65			
73		68	20	90		54		53		67			
76	50	72		95		55		54	400	68			
83		74		96	20	56	8	57		69			
84		76		98		57		59		72			
87		77		99		72	20	64	1000	79			
88		78		303		75		65		80			
90		79		4		80	8	82		81			
94		84		6		82		83	8	89			
99		85		24		82		87		90			
205		89	200	25	30	92		90	20	92	50		
6		92		26		96		92		2100			
8		92		24		99		97		6			
22		95	8	29		2300	8	2700		7			
23		96		30		4		9		22			
22		97		32		5		13		20			
24		600	400	38		6		19		25			
25		5		42		20		22		20			
26	20	7		43		27		23		21			
27		22		49		23	1000	28		24			
24		23		54		30		33		26			
38		25		55		33		40		30			
45		28		57		34		42		32			
48		20		58		35		53		38			
50		23		62		36		57		40			
22		25		62		42		59		46			
56		26		69		44		60		48			
58		28		74		52		63		50			
60		36		27		55		64		54			
65		37		78		60		65		62			
67		54		83		63		78		63			
69		55		84		74	100	81		64			
76		62	50	89		75		91		65	50		
83		67		91		77		93		68			
86		68		92	8	81		2300		69			
88		69		93		85		20		72			
92		73		94		87		23		74			
95		76		97		94		28		76			
99		83	20	99	200	98		22		86			
302		84		2003	50	2402	8	23		88			
5		86		4	20	3		26		90			
8		87		5		7		27		92			
20		89		9		20		30		94			
22		92		22		26		32		2202			
25		95		26		28		32		2			
28		200		28		20		38		7			
27		3		29		30		42		9			
30		8		22		34		48		25			
32		22		24		43		50		28			
25		23		32		45		54		24			
36		23	200	35		48		58		33			
46		26		37		52		64		45			
48		22		39		53		65		49			
56		24		40		55		66					

§ *Those Persons poſſeſſed of Beneſit Tickets in the above Lottery, by applying to the reſpective Managers who ſigned them, may receive their Money.*

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

IT is ſaid that our brethren at Halifax, are under ſuch diſmal apprehenſions of our being upon the point of ruin by mobs and tumults, that a certain gentleman there has ſeen fit, to order his intereſt out of the hands of a merchant of worth and credit, and committed it to the care of the boatſwain of his Majeſty's ſhip Romney, ſtill riding in this harbour. How far theſe apprehenſions will be ſtrengthned by his Excellency's Proclamation in the laſt Thurſday paper, every reader is as capable of judging as I am. It is certainly a grievous hardſhip that we ſhould be ſo groſſly miſrepreſented; and if theſe falſhoods make ſuch impreſſions on the minds of perſons ſo near to us as Halifax, it cannot be wondered at, if the mother-country at the diſtance of a thouſand leagues, ſhould think that we are in a ſtate of confuſion, equal to what we hear from the orderly and very polite cities of London and Weſtminſter. There, we are told, is the Weavers mob, the Seamens mob, the Taylors mob, the Coal miners mob, and ſome ſay, the Clergys mob; and in ſhort it is to be feared the whole Kingdom, always excepting the ***** and the P——t, will unite in one general ſcene of tumult: I ſincerely pray for the peace and proſperity of the nation and her colonies, whoſe intereſt if ſhe would open her eyes ſhe would clearly diſcern to be undivided.—If it be a truth, as I take it to be, that the people are ſeldom if ever diſcontented, without juſt cauſe, we may conclude, that the wheels of good government there are ſomewhere cloged, which it is to be hoped the wiſdom of the nation will diſcover and remedy. That the people of this province are univerſally uneaſy, all muſt allow; but that they are diſpos'd to be mobbiſh, I utterly deny, and take it upon me to ſay, that to aſſert it is a vile abuſe of them. What inſtances can be produced to ſhow that the peace and good order of *the province* hath been *of late* greatly interrupted by the riots and tumults, which have taken place in divers towns within the ſame? I have never heard of any, and I queſtion whether there can be one mentioned to juſtify the aſſertion. If we are pointed to "a ſtirring" that was made in this town about two months ago, let us conſider the circumſtances which previouſly took place. Can any one be ſurprized, that when property was violently ſeized, under a pretence of law, at an unſeaſonable time, at or after ſunſet, by the aid of military power, a power ever dreaded by all the lovers of the peace and good order of the province, and without any reaſon aſſigned or apparent: Is it at all ſurprizing that ſuch an ill-timed, violent and unheard of proceedings, ſhould excite the reſentment even of the better ſort of people in the town. What was the mighty conſequence? a few perſons appeared to reſent it, and after breaking a few panes of glaſs, by the influence of the inhabitants, they diſperſed without doing any further damage: The gent. commiſſioners three days after took it into their heads to go down to the caſtle, where they have ſince reſided, and the town has been in perfect peace, and I believe will ſo remain, at leaſt till they return.—I am not now juſtifying even this little inconſiderable riſing of the people; nor is it my buſineſs that I know of to condemn it. I appeal to the world, upon this ſhort but full relation of the facts, whether there was not an acknowledgment due to the inhabitants of the town, for their diſpoſition to maintain good order, which by the way they have upon all *proper* occaſions diſcovered, rather than a neceſſity of calling upon them, as tho' they had been deficient, to exert themſelves in promoting it. The veſſel ſeized was the property of a private gentleman, a merchant, but the manner in which ſhe was ſeized was judg'd a public affront, an unwarrantable action; yet the people ſuppreſſed their juſt reſentment: And tho' they have had the mortification of ſeeing ever ſince, the ſeized plunder ſecured under the mouths of hundreds of cannon, when it ought to have been in the care of the civil officers, and would have been full as ſafe there, they have hitherto waited with patience, in expectation that juſtice, JUSTICE will be done, even in the court of admiralty.——The repreſentation made by William Tyng, Eſq; Sheriff of Cumberland, may be true, and it doubtleſs anſwered a very good purpoſe, to publiſh to the world that the two men reſcued from the Goal there had been convicted of *a riot*: but I would very ſubmiſſively aſk, whether a riot in the county of Cumberland, the moſt diſtant County in the eaſtern part of the province, and near two hundred miles from the Centre or the Capital, is a ſufficient reaſon for aſſerting that the peace and good order *of the province* has been greatly interrupted by Riots and Tumults, when in all probability ninety-nine in an hundred never heard of it, and of thoſe who had ninety-nine in an hundred deteſted it. If the civil government has loſt its "*Vigor and Firmneſs*", I dare ſay it is by no means to be imputed to the want of readineſs in the people to ſupport the civil officers in the *due execution of the Law*—there muſt be ſome other cauſe, which I have never yet ſeen inſerted in any *proclamation*—the People of this Province are enlightened—They know how to diſtinguiſh, and I pray God they ever may, between the *due execution of the laws of the land*, and the exerciſe of *new invented, ſtrange, unconſtitutional* Powers, repugnant to the Britiſh Conſtitution and the Charter of the Province—So deep rooted is their abhorrence of ſuch powers as theſe, that I queſtion whether civil, military or eccleſiaſtick authority united, will ever be ſufficient to induce them to yield the leaſt aſſiſtance in ſupport of them—I am no friend to "*Riots, Tumults and unlawful Aſſemblies*", I take upon me to ſay, any more than his Excellency is: But when the People are oppreſs'd, when their Rights are infring'd, when their property is invaded, when taſkmaſters are ſet over them, when unconſtitutional acts are executed by a naval force before their eyes, and they are daily threatened with military troops, when their legiſlative is diſſolv'd! and what government is left, is as ſecret as a *Divan*, when placemen and their underlings ſwarm about them, and Penſioners begin to make an *inſolent* appearance—in ſuch circumſtances the people will be diſcontented, and they are not to be blamed—their minds will be irritated as long as they have any ſenſe of honor, liberty and virtue—— In ſuch Circumſtances, while they have the ſpirit of freemen, they will *boldly aſſert* their freedom; and they are to be *juſtify'd* in ſo doing—I know very well that to murmur, or even to *whiſper* a complaint, ſome men call a riotous ſpirit. But they are in the right of it to complain, and complain ALOUD. And they *will* complain, till they are either redreſs'd, or become poor deluded miſerable ductile Dupes, fitted to be made the ſlaves of dirty tools of arbitrary power.

DETERMINATUS.

The following is a Copy of a Petition reported to the late Houſe of Repreſentatives, by a Committee, and under their Conſideration, when the Aſſembly was Diſſolved.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and faithful Subjects, the Repreſentatives of your ancient and loyal Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, impreſſed with the deepeſt Senſe of Gratitude to Heaven, for calling to the Britiſh Succeſſion, your Majeſty's illuſtrious Family, and ſo firmly eſtabliſhing your Majeſty on the Throne of your Royal Progenitors: And being abundantly convinced of your Majeſty's Grace and Clemency, moſt humbly implore the Royal Favor, while we briefly repreſent the Grievances we labor under, and which, under GOD, your MAJESTY alone can redreſs.

It is with inexpreſſible Concern, that we are conſtrained thus publickly to complain of the Adminiſtration of his Excellency *Francis Bernard*, Eſq; your Majeſty's Governor of this Province; who has betray'd an arbitrary Diſpoſition.

He early attatch'd himſelf to a Party, whoſe Principles and Views, we apprehend, have ever been repugnant to your Majeſty's real Service.

He has both in his Speeches, and other public Acts, treated the Repreſentative Body with Contempt.

He has in an unwarrantable Manner, taken upon himſelf, the Exerciſe of your Majeſty's Royal Prerogative, in granting a Charter for a College, without even the Advice of your Majeſty's Council.

He has openly attempted to make himſelf ſole and abſolute Judge of the Qualification of Members, returned to ſerve in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

We have alſo Reaſon to apprehend, that he has endeavoured to perſuade your Majeſty's Miniſters to believe, that an Intention was formed, and a Plan ſettled, in this, and the reſt of your Colonies, treaſonably to withdraw themſelves from all Connection with, and Dependence upon Great-Britain; and from their natural Allegiance to your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government.

He has in his public Speeches charged both Houſes of Aſſembly with Oppugnation againſt the Royal Authority; and with leaving Gentlemen out of the Council, only for their Fidelity to the Crown.

He has indiſcretely, not to ſay wantonly, exerciſed the Prerogative of the Crown, in the repeated Negative of Councellors of an unblemiſh'd Reputation, and duly elected by a great Majority of both Houſes of Aſſembly.

He has declared, that certain Seats at the Council Board, ſhall be kept vacant, till certain Gentlemen, his Favorites, ſhall be re-elected.

He has unconſtitutionally interfered with, and unduly influenced Elections; particularly in the Choice of an Agent for the Province.

He has very abruptly diſplaced divers Gentlemen of Worth, for no apparent Reaſon, but their voting in the Aſſembly againſt his Meaſures.

He has practiſed the ſending over Depoſitions to the Miniſtry againſt Gentlemen of Character here, without giving the accuſed the leaſt Notice of his Purpoſes and Proceedings.

He has created divers new and unconſtitutional Offices.

He has drawn divers Warrants on the Treaſury, for the Payment of Monies, againſt the expreſs Appropriations of the Aſſembly.

He has at this Seſſion, preſumed to threaten the General Aſſembly, upon the Non-compliance of the Houſe of Repreſentatives with a certain Requiſition, not only to Diſſolve them, but to delay to call a new Aſſembly, which is beyond your Majeſty's Orders.

By the Means aforeſaid, and many others that might be enumerated, he has not only rendered his Adminiſtration diſagreable to the whole Body of the People, but entirely alienated their Affections from him; and thereby wholly deſtroyed that Confidence in a Governor, which your Majeſty's Service indiſpenſably requires.

Wherefore we moſt humbly intreat your Majeſty, that his Excellency *Francis Bernard*, Eſq; may be removed from the Government of this Province: And that your Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to place one in his Stead, worthy to repreſent the greateſt and beſt Monarch on Earth.

And as in Duty bound, we, &c, *ſhall ever pray.*

DIVI BERNARDI *Flores.*

"AVARITIA inter chriſtianos nominari indigna eſt. *Avarus* non implebitur pecuniis. *Qui amat* divitias, non capiet *fructum* ex eis! Nihil eſt pejus, quam amare pecunias hic enim *animam ſuam venalem* habet! Sicut avaritia, mergit, hominem *in infernum!* ita omnino *largitas* levat ad *coelum! Avarus* homo ſimilis eſt *inferno*; ſicut infernus nunquam dicit, ſatis eſt, *ita Avarus* nunquam ſatiatur pecunlis! Sicut *hydropicus quanto plus* bibit, tanto plus ſitit: Ita *Avarus* quanto plus acquirit, tanto plus concupiſcit."

De modo bene Vivendi. 1290.

Acta Eruditorum. No. 1.

Or the Hiſtory of the *Wiſeacres.*

ONE of the firſt acts of the Commiſſioners after their arrival, was the eſtabliſhment of divers Holy-Days for the obſervance of all officers of the Cuſtoms in N. America. There is St. Bridget and St. Fidget, St. Bernard and St. Becket, St. Budget and St. Commencement; the day of the Nativity of the American Board, with leave vouchſafed to their underlings, if they think fit, to keep all days of faſting and thankſgiving appointed by the Governor and Council. Are theſe men to be informed that the Governor of this Province, be he *who he may*, and *what he may*, as the King's Lieutenant and Repreſentative here, is their maſter? I have no objection to celebrating the days of the creation and annihilation of the Board of North American Commiſſioners as holy-days. But then I contend that the former ſhould thro' all ages be kept as a day of ſolemn faſting, humiliation & prayer, for the deliverance from the worſt of temporal evils, and the latter as a high Jubilee and thankſgiving for the greateſt temporal mercies received.

F. A.

4 Thing 11 Parliament 9 Riot about Hancocks Veſſel ✱ vide Page 649. & vid. Commiſ. — Commiſſion pa. 253. — vid. Charter pa. 1077. vid pa. 146. & As molaſſ. Act pa. 9 — Glaſs act &c pa. 735 Vol. 1

To the PRINTERS.

UPON the ſtricteſt Enquiry, it is certain, that the pretended Extract of a Letter from London, and publiſhed in the Evening Poſt of Monday laſt, at the Inſtigation of the Father of Lies, was manufactured in a Fiery Furnace near the Centre of this Metropolis, by the great Forger of Calumny againſt North America in general, and this Province in particular—of which further Notice will be taken in due Seaſon. Your's, Fe. Bd.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

We can aſſure the Public—that the Aſſembly of this Province ſo early as February laſt, took into their Conſideration the Act of Parliament impoſing a Duty on Paper, Glaſs, &c. and thereupon, under the Senſe of the Oppreſſion of that Act, prepared and ſent to their Agents in London, full and poſitive Inſtructions to unite with the Agents of the other Colonies in an Application to Parliament, praying a Repeal thereof—That this was done long before the Receipt of the Circular Letter from the Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and before the Houſe could certainly know what Meaſures would be purſued by the Legiſlature of that or any other Colony—That upon Receipt of the Circular Letter, by the Speaker of this Province, which was after the Adjournment of the Houſe, he immediately wrote to the Speaker of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, acknowledging it, and aſſuring him that he ſhould take the earlieſt Opportunity of laying it before the Aſſembly of this Province—That this was done in the May Sitting.—But as the Houſe had before given the above-mentioned Inſtructions to their Agents, in a good Degree anticipating the Deſign of the Circular Letter, and concluded that they ſhould be more capable of purſuing the Meaſure, proper and neceſſary to ſupport the Rights of the Colonies, from Information which they expected to receive from their Agents and otherwiſe, they poſtponed the further Conſideration of that Letter, and other public Buſineſs, to their Sitting in September, and adjourned to an earlier Day in the Month than uſual for that Purpoſe—when there is not in the leaſt Room to doubt but that they will purſue every Meaſure that ſhall be further neceſſary to aſſert the Rights of America in general, and thoſe of their Conſtituents in particular.

July 28. The Freemen of the City and County of *Philadelphia* are deſired to attend at the State-Houſe on *Saturday* next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, to conſider of proper *Inſtructions* to be given to our *Repreſentatives* on the preſent alarming and critical Situation of theſe Colonies.

Thoſe who would give up eſſential Liberty *to purchaſe a little* temporary Safety, DESERVE *neither* Liberty *nor* Safety.

BOSTON, Auguſt 8.

The Meeting of the Merchants

and Traders ſtands adjourned to Five o'Clock THIS AFTERNOON, at FANEUIL-HALL.——It's deſired there may be a general and timely Attendance.

We are informed that the Penſion granted to his Honor the L. G. to be paid out of the Revenue now raiſing in America, by Virtue of the Acts of Parliament ſo much complained of in every Colony, is expreſly declared to be "*in Conſideration of his faithful and firm Attachment to the Prerogative, and the Rights of the Crown in the worſt of Times.*"

It is thought we have had more ſevere Thunder and Lightning this Seaſon than in any Summer for a Number of Years paſt.—On Monday Morning laſt the Lightning ſtruck and ſhiver'd to Pieces ſeveral Trees in the neighbouring Towns.—In the Afternoon the Houſe of Mr. Shirley, Victualler, at Roxbury, was ſtruck; the Fire which iſſued from the Cloud, was of a globular Form, its Courſe appeared to be rectilinear, and probably it was directed to an Iron Chain, which ſupported a Well-Pole; but one Corner of the Houſe being very near, and obſtructing its Paſſage, it there penetrated between the Rafters, ſplitting and rending every Thing before it, till it came to the Ground. A certain Quantity of the Electrical Fire, appears to have been attracted by a Piece of Iron, which lay on a Beam, near the Place it firſt enter'd, as it ſhiver'd the Beam, till it came to the Iron; it then left the Wood, and ran from one End of the Iron to the other, it then enter'd the Wood again, and ſo was communicated to the Earth. There were People in the Houſe, but through divine Favour, they received no ſenſible Shock.—In this Town the Houſe of Dr. Sprague, in Winter-Street, was ſtruck: the Lightning came down the outſide of a Chimney, took ſeveral indirect Courſes in one of the Chambers, went into a Cloſet where were ſome Curtain Rods, theſe being over a Clock in the lower Room, the Lightning took to that, and the Pendulum of the Clock conducted it partly out of the Side of the Houſe, and partly into the Cellar: The Tracks of the Lightning were very plain; a Quantity of China was in the Cloſet but none broke except a ſmall Saucer, a black Mark was left on the Plates as it paſs'd to the Rods; it tore the Wall conſiderably, and ſhiver'd the Clock Caſe, and drove the Pieces over the Room, and broke a large Glaſs that covered ſome Wax-work; the Clock happening to be thrown on a Couch received no Damage, the Partitions, Doors, &c. to the Cellar were much tore.—About the ſame time the Houſe of Mr. Davis, Barber, in Water-ſtreet, was ſtruck; the Lightning broke off a Number of Bricks on the top of the Chimney, and came down by it, into a Cloſet where were ſome Curtain-rods, tore the inſide of the Cloſet to pieces, drove the Boards and ſome Cloaths that were hanging therein into the Room; the Lightning was conducted by the Rods into the lower Room, tore a Number of Tile in the Chimney, went into a Cloſet and partly melted ſome leaden Weights, alſo the Heads of ſeveral Nails where the Boards were ript, and from thence went into the Cellar. Two Children in an upper Chamber were ſtruck down, but ſoon recovered, without receiving hurt.—The ſame Afternoon the Houſe of Mr. Bacon, Carpenter, in Temple-Street, at the Weſt Part of the Town, was alſo ſtruck, but no great Damage ſuſtained; the Lightning came down the Chimney, broke a Tile in the Hearth of the lower Room, melted a Pewter Plate, broke the Glaſs of a Picture, and one of the Windows.—Through Divine Goodneſs no Perſons were hurt, tho' ſeveral were nigh the Places damaged.

We hear a Barn belonging to Mr. Whitney of Newton, was ſtruck with Lightning on Monday laſt, and entirely conſumed by Fire, with a great Quantity of Hay.

The late Speaker of the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province has received a Letter from the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Colony of Rhode-Iſland, in Anſwer to their circular Letter of the 11th of February laſt, informing that he had laid ſaid Letter before the Houſe, and that they had appointed a Committee to prepare a humble, dutiful and loyal Petition to his Majeſty, and alſo a Letter to one of the Principal Secretaries of State upon the Subject of the late Acts of Parliament for raiſing a Revenue in America.—That the Houſe highly approve of the Conduct of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province, and think the Meaſures they have taken worthy of the Repreſentatives of a free People, and perfectly conſiſtent with that Loyalty to his Majeſty, and that Regard for the Britiſh Conſtitution which has always diſtinguiſhed the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

We hear that the Week before laſt was finiſhed, by Order and for the Uſe of the Gentlemen belonging to the Inſurance Office kept by Mr. *Nathaniel Barber*, at the North-End, an elegant Silver BOWL, weighing *forty-five* Ounces, and holding *forty-five* Jills. On one Side is engraved within a handſome Border—*To the Memory of the glorious* NINETY-TWO *Members of the Honorable Houſe of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, *who undaunted by the inſolent Menaces of Villains in Power, and out of a ſtrict Regard to Conſcience, and the* LIBERTIES *of their Conſtituents, on the 30th of June* 1768, VOTED NOT TO RESCIND.—*Over which is the Cap of Liberty in an Oaken Crown. On the other Side, in a Circle adorned with Flowers, &c. is* No. 45. WILKES AND LIBERTY, *under which is General Warrants torn to Pieces. On the Top of the Cap of Liberty, and out of each Side, is a Standard, on one is* MAGNA CHARTA, *the other* BILL OF RIGHTS.——On Monday Evening laſt, the Gentlemen belonging to the Office made a genteel Entertainment, and invited a Number of Gentlemen of Diſtinction in the Town, when 45 Loyal Toaſts were drank, and the whole concluded with a new Song, the Chorus of which is, *In Freedom we're born, and in Freedom we'll live*, &c.

Tueſday Night laſt the Town was very agreeably Serenaded by a Band of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſick—In which Performance, the capital Piece was the celebrated new Liberty Song, ſo juſtly admir'd thro' all North-America.——CHORUS. *In Freedom we're born, &c.*

One Day laſt Week a Report was current that the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms were in Town, but upon Enquiry, it proved a Miſtake, and the Apprehenſions of the Inhabitants ſubſided.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Virginia, to his Friend in Boſton, dated 16th July 1768.

"*The Accounts we have receiv'd from* Boſton, *of the Behaviour of your new appointed Officers, cannot fail to excite our Deteſtation againſt the late Meaſures purſued by the parent State, in ſending us as a Bleſſing, one of the Plagues of Ægypt—Swarms of hungry Locuſts through all our Coaſts, to feed on the fat of the Land, and annoy, impoveriſh and perplex us; for ſuch we may term this Inundation of new Officers and Placemen; but I hope theſe, nor any other Impoſitions, will ever diſcourage us from aſſerting and defending the Rights of Freemen with Firmneſs; this ſeems to be the View of all the Colonies, and their Conduct I doubt not will correſpond.*"

"THE word *penſion* has of late much puzzled our politicians. I do not recollect that any one of them "has ventured at a definition of it. Mr. *Johnſon* has be "is now a *penſioner*, one ſhould naturally have recourſe "to, for the trueſt literary information on this ſubject. "His definition then of a *penſion* is, *an allowance made* "*to any one without an equivalent. In England it is* "*generally underſtood to mean pay given to a ſtate hire-*"*ling for treaſon to his country.* And under the word "*penſioner* we read, 1. *one who is ſupported by an allow-*"*ance paid at the will of another*: 2. *a dependant.* 2. *a* "*ſlave of ſtate, hired by a ſtipend to obey his maſter.*"

NORTH BRITON, No. 12.

[*We received in the Courſe of laſt Week, fifteen Pieces, upon different Subjects—Some of which will have a Place in our next.*]

THIS DAY is RE-PUBLISHED

And Sold at the Heart and Crown in Cornhill.

A Letter from the Rev. Mr. GEORGE

WHITEFIELD to the Rev. Dr. DURELL, Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*; occaſioned by a late Expulſion of ſix Students for Methodiſm.

[Wrote April 12, 1768.]

Caleb Blanchard

In Union-Street, BOSTON, has juſt Imported in Captain Prince *from* LONDON,

A compleat Aſſortment of Hoſiery—as Men's Gauze white Thread under Hoſe—Alſo Mens and Womens worſted, thread and cotton Hoſe, ſilk Gloves and Mitts, ſome very neat:—Childrens Hoſe, Knit Breeches of all ſorts, ſome as low as four Piſtareens—a few pieces 6 thread Breeches, Caps, &c.—Alſo, a general Aſſortment of Engliſh & India GOODS, which will be Sold at the very loweſt Advance for Caſh.

WHEREAS *on Saturday Night laſt the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt.* William Barber *of* Charleſtown, *was broke open, and robbed of the following Artitles*, viz.

B

2 *Silver Porringers, mark'd* W A.—5 *large Silver Spoons with the ſame Mark*—1 *Pair Silver Shoe Buckles*—1 *ſmall Hair-Trunk full of Linnen.*—2 *Pair of Stays*—1 *red Cloth Cloke, with an Ermin round it*—3 *Womens Hats, two white and one red*—3 *Gowns*,—2 *Boys Hats, ſome Wearing Apparel, and ſeveral other Things.*——*Whoever ſhall apprehend the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be bro't to Juſtice, ſhall have* TEN DOLLARS *Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid.* Charleſtown, Aug. 8. 1768.

ANY Gentlemen or others that may have Occaſion to make Uſe of the Cold Bath in Cambridge Street, New-Boſton, are inform'd that it is now in good Order, and will be kept ſo by *JOSEPH DAWSON*, Gardener—who has a great Quantity of large red Currants to make Wine, to ſell. Any Perſons who may want the ſame, may be ſupplied by the ſaid *Dawſon*, at a reaſonable Rate, if fetch'd from the Garden.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

(*And ſold by* PHILIP FREEMAN, *at the Blue Glove oppoſite the Coffee-houſe*; *by* PHILIP FREEMAN, *Jun. near Liberty-Tree*; *and by the Printers hereof.*

A Fiſh caught in his own Net.

AN EXAMINATION of nine Sermons, *from Matt.* 16. 18. Publiſhed laſt Year, by Mr. *Joſeph Fiſh* of *Stonington*; Wherein he labours to prove, that thoſe called *Standing Churches* in *New-England*, are built upon the *Rock*, and upon the ſame Principles with the firſt Fathers of this Country: And that *Separates* and *Baptiſts* are joined with the *Gates of Hell* againſt them. In Anſwer to which, many of his Miſtakes are corrected: The Conſtitution of thoſe Churches opened; the Teſtimonies of Prophets and Apoſtles, and alſo of many of thoſe Fathers are produced, which as plainly condemn his plan, as any Separate or Baptiſt can do.

By ISAAC BACKUS.

Paſtor of a Church of Chriſt in *Middleborough*.

For LONDON,
The Ship SUSANNA,
HENRY JOHNSTON, Maſter,
Now laying at *Hunt's* T,
(with fine Accommodations for Paſſengers) will ſail ſoon, having half of her Cargo engaged.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or to FRANCIS GREEN, at his Store in King-Street.

Salted CEIL SKINS, ſuitable for Tanners, to be ſold cheap in large or ſmall Quantities; Enquire at Meſſieurs *Bethune's* Store in King-Street.

Boſton, Auguſt 8, 1768.

RUN-away from Samuel Lee of Manchester, *on the 4th Day of* Auguſt *Inſtant, a likely Negro young Fellow, about* 20 *Years old, ſhort and pretty thick ſett, and ſpry, underſtands Farming Buſineſs, and is ſomething bow-legged, born in New-England. Had on when he went away a check Woolen Shirt, a ſtript cotton and wool Jacket, blue yarn Stockings, and had with him a red Camblet Jacket trim'd with Silver. FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges will be paid, to any Perſon that will take up ſaid Negro, and confine him in any of his Majeſty's Goals (or ſend him to the Subſcriber) ſo that the Subſcriber may have him again.* SAMUEL LEE.

TAKEN up laſt Week at Sea, between Cape-Anne and Marblehead, a large Logg Canoe, flat built. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may have her again, paying the Charges. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great variety of European Goods, conſiſting of Broad Cloths, coarſe and fine, Plains, Serges, Cambletts, Callimancoes, Manchester Velvets, Iriſh Hollands, Garlix, Checks, Silks of ſundry Sorts, Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Mens and Womens Hoſe, Ribbons, &c. Alſo ſundry Articles of Houſhold, viz. Tables, Mehogany Chair Frames, a red Cedar Deſk and Book Caſe, a Caſe of Drawers, Bedſteds, A Variety of Wearing Apparel,—Silver Watches, &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By Moſes Deſhon,

At the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tueſday, and Wedneſday,

BAG Holland, Iriſh Linnens, Chints, Cotton Callicoes, printed Linnens, 7-8 Checks, plain Lawns, ſilk and linnen Handkerchiefs, black Sattin, Callico Quilts, Blankets, Cambletts, Mens Hoſe, a Suit of Curtains, Mahogany Tables, Black-walnut Deſk, Maple Table and Caſe Draws, Books, Maps, Pictures under Glaſs, a handſome Braſs Jack, and other Kitchen Furniture.

The Sale to begin at Three o'Clock, Afternoon.

N. B. A handſome Suit of Cut Velvet Cloaths, and Dr. Tillotſon's Works in Folio, at private Sale.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday, at 3 o'Clock,

A variety of European Goods,

Houſe Furniture, Silver Watches, Apparel, Indigo, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Somes from Halifax; *Atwood from Newfoundland*; *Hooton from Maryland*; *Wm. Morton from Monti Chriſti*; *Freeman from St. Vincent and St. Euſtatia*; *Edm. Morton from St. Croix*; *and Copner from Cork.*

OUTWARD BOUND.

Higgins for New-London; *Whipple for Rhode-Iſland*; *Brown for North-Carolina*; *Badger and Green for Newfoundland*; *Cole and Darricot for Europe*; *Marſhman, Brown, Johnſon and Jacobſon for London.*

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,

Four Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Ten.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 59 *m. after* 7		*Friday*, 24 *m. after* 1
Tueſday, 50 *m. after* 8		*Saturday*, 10 *m. aft.* 12
Wedneſday, 43 *m. aft.* 9		*Lord's-day*, 50 *m. aft.* 12
Thurſday, 34 *m. aft.* 10		*New D. 12 Day. 9 Morn.*

& Lieutenant Governor // a Penſioner of Bute, he ſhrinking his name was Johnſtone, ſuppoſing him a Scotſman: whereas it is an Engliſh name Johnſon, and he an Engliſhman.

& vid Glaſs act page 735. Vol. 1 & vid Circular Letter pa. 43. & Molaſſes act. pa. 9. — Glaſs act pa. 735 Vol. 1. Mutiny act pa. 274. &c — vid page 157. (a) vid magna Charta pa — 790. (b) Bill of Rights pa. 1053 & vid. page 166. (c) The Commiſſioners

Fred. Wm. Geyer,

HAS imported in the last Ships from LONDON, BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL, and GLASGOW,

A large Assortment of English,

India and Scotch Peice GOODS, which he is determined to sell by Wholesale or Retail, as cheap as can be bought in any Parts of America, at his Shop next Door to *Joseph Scott*, Union-Street,

BOSTON.

PERSIANS, Taffaties, Nunkeens,
Dimities, Callicoes,
Printed Linens & Cottons, yard-wide shear book Muslin
Peninscoes, Bengals,
half yard and yard wide Grograms,
Silk and Lungee Romall Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 7-8 Garlix, Dowlais,
A large assortment of Irish Linens,
Pistol Lawns, Tandems,
Sheetings, Oznabrigs, and Ticklenburgs,
Russia Dispers, Napkin do.
Russia Linens, Long-Lawns
Cambricks and Lawns,
Packet Cambricks & Lawns
Clouting Diaper, Table Cloths,
Flower'd and spotted Handkerchiefs,
False Carpets, brown Hollands,
Ravens Duck, Russia Drabs,
yellow Holland,
Lawn Aprons,
Flower'd and stript bordered Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Checks, Apron wedth ditto,
Fustians, Jeans, and Thicksetts,
Cotton Velvets, Velveretts,
Bed Bunts, Bed Ticks,
Cotton Gowns, Cotton Hollands,
Striped Manchester Linens,
Worsted and Hair Plushes.
An assortment of superfine, middling and low pric'd Broad Cloths,
German Serges,
Flannells,
Blue, green, red, white & cloth colour'd Drapery Bays,
Crimson, red, scarlet, blue, green and white Colchester Bays,
Scarlet, green, blue, and cloth colour'd 6-4 Ratteens,
Yorkshire Plains, Kerseys,
Imboss'd Serges, half Thicks,
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10 4 Blankets,
Duffills, Coatings, Bearskins,
Plain and knap'd Beavercoatings,
Mens strip'd Caps, green and scarlet ditto,
Crimson and green Ham Velvet ditto,
Boys, Girls, Womens, and Mens Worsted, Thread and Cotton Hose,
Black, white and Drab colour'd Silk Mitts and Gloves,
Breeches Patterns,
Under Waistcoats,
Crimson, blue, pink, lelock and black figur'd Modes,
Crimson, scarlet, pink, purple, white and black Pelong Sattins,
Half yard, half ell, and yard wide Alamodes,
Black Cravats,
Dark and changeable Mantua Silks,
Black Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens black Velvet,
Plain and flower'd Gauzes,
Parisnetts, Catguts,
Narrow Persians,
Grizetts, Broliocs,
Messinetts, half yard and yard wide Poplins,
Color'd Crapes, Dorletteens,
Mecklenburgs, Inckle Lutestrings,
Camblets, double and twisted,
Strip'd, blue, green, and cloth colour'd Cambleteens,
Figur'd and flower'd ditto,
Callimancoes, Tammies, Durants, Russells and Worsted Damasks,
Flower'd and plain everlastings,
Black Drawboys,
Plain black Russell,
Sagathies and Duroys,
Shalloons of all colours,
An assortment of Ribbons,
Silk Ferrets, 4d. and 6d.
Galloom, Cord and Braid for Stays,
Sewing Silks, Tapes, Fillistings,
Gartering, Broad and Shoe Quality,
A large assortment of plain and painted Ebony Fans,
Bone and Ivory ditto,
A very pretty assortment of black and coloured paddlestick Fans,
Black Bone Lace, white ditto,
Trolley and Blond ditto,
Stay Strapping, Wax Threads,
Shirt Buttons, Waistcoat ditto,
Silk Knee Garters,
English and French Wax Beads,
Snail and Gimp Triming,
Stays, Laces, brown Gimps,
Womens Lamb Mitts and Gloves,
Mens brown Buckram,
White and half stiffen'd ditto,
Silk and Hair Deathhead Buttons,
Basket and Horse-Hair ditto,
Twist and Silk and Hair,
Canvas for Working,
Shaded Crewells,
Womens and Childrens Stays,
Chip Hatts and Bonnets,
Plaids, Killmarnock Caps,
A pretty assortment of plain & flower'd Lawns,
A large assortment of white Threads,
Thin Linens, Carpets and Carpeting,
Gold and Silver Thread Basket Work Buttons—Gold and Silver Knee Garters,
Swanskin for Ironing Cloaths,
Damascus, and rich Chinese Birdet, for Mens Waistcoats,
Tippets and Tureens,
Figur'd Sattins.

——*ALSO*,——

Spices, Tea, Mens Butt Soles, black and white Barcelona Handkerchiefs by the dozen or single, writing and press Paper, Kippen's best Snuff by the cask or dozen, best French Indigo, Carolina ditto, Lynn Shoes by the hundred, dozen, or single Pair, warranted—China Cups and Saucers, Bowls and Dishes;—and best G. B. Wool-Cards, Gun-Powder, a large and neat Assortment of Mettle Buttons immediately from the Makers,—Ivory and Horn Combs, Scythes, Snuff Boxes, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, Table Knives and Forks, Cuttoes, Shoe and Knee Buckles, a large Assortment of Glass Necklaces,—6 by 8, & 7 by 9 Glass, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. & 20d. Nails, &c.

TO BE LETT,
And entered upon directly,

A convenient Dwelling-House

near the Center of the Town, with a good Pump, Yard, Wood Shed and other Accommodations.—Enquire of *William Thompson*, at his Store opposite the Golden-Ball.

Russell, PUBLICK Notice is hereby given, that *Nathaniel Thayer*, of *Boston*, Sealer of Wood within the Town of *Boston*, has filed an Information in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, setting forth, that on the Twenty First Day of *July* Current, he seiz'd on the Wharves improv'd by *Benjamin Phillips*, a common Warfinger and Seller of Wood in said Town, about Thirty-seven Cords of Wood, as forfeited, not being four Feet in Length, praying the same Wood may be adjudged to remain forfeited, one Moiety thereof to the Use of the Poor of the said Town of *Boston*, and the other Moity to the Use of him the said *Nathaniel*:

ALL Persons claiming Property in the same Wood, are hereby notified to appear before the said Inferiour Court on Tuesday the Ninth Day of *August* next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, to shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Wood should not be adjudged to remain forfeited as prayed for. By Order of Court,

July 26, 1768. EZEKIEL GOLDTHWAIT, *Clerk*.

Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES.

TO BE SOLD,

By Harbottle Dorr,

At his Shop adjoining to the House of Capt. *Martin Gay*, In Union-Street, BOSTON.

Choice *Nova-Scotia* Grindstones,

of all Sizes, just Imported.

N. B. CASH given for old Pewter at said Store.

John Coleman,

Proprietor of the Brewery at the Green-Dragon,

INFORMS the Public, That (as Mr. *Benjamin Leigh* meets with so great Encouragement in the Intelligence Office) the said *Coleman* now carries on the Brewing Business by himself: Those who have been supply'd with Beer are desired to settle with him.

Said *John Colman* acquaints the Public, that they may be supply'd at the Green-Dragon with Ship or Table Beer at 45*s*. Old Tenor per Barrel, or in smaller Quantities on the same Terms as before advertiz'd: For further Information, enquire at the Sign of General Wolfe, opposite to Faneuil-Hall.

Sold will be for Credit.

A FARM of about 120 Acres, containing above 40 Acres of Mowing-Land, well water'd, lying on the *Plymouth* Road, about 8 Miles from *Boston*, partly in *Milton*, and partly in *Braintree*, affording a most beautiful Prospect of *Boston*, the Light-House and Castle.—Inquire of the Rev. *Grindall Rawson*, and Capt. *David Rawson*, of said *Milton*, or Dr. *Eliot Rawson* of *Middletown* in *Connecticut*.—*P. S.* Some Salt Meadow will be sold with it.

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, jun.

At his Store at the Sawing-Bridge, has for Sale on the lowest Terms,

PHILADELPHIA superfine and common Flour——Bar Iron—Sheet Iron—Sole Leather—Deers Leather Breeches—*choice Raisins*—Bohea Tea—Chocolate—brown Sugars by the Hogshead or Barrel—Pepper—Piemento—*Indigo*—Allum—Copperas—Redwood—Logwood,—Poland Starch,—Rozin—Flax—Roll Brimstone,—Sieves,—Kippen's Snuff—Crates of yellow Ware—Iron hollow Ware—Stone Pickle Pots—Irish Linens—Men and Womens English Shoes—Cases of Bottles—Pitch—Tar and Turpentine.——ALSO, a Parcel of

Choice FLITCH BACON.

All Sorts of Electurizng Rods, for

Town or Country, Made by *Edward Winter*, at his Shop in Summer Street, near Trinity Church.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the Subscriber in *Northkingston*, in the Colony of *Rhode-Island*, on the 11th Day of this Instant *July* 1768, a Negro Man named CUFF, about 18 Years of Age, a short thickset Fellow, between 4 and 5 Feet high, a long built Head; had on a Tow Cloth Shirt, red and white striped Flannel long Trowsers, an old Beaver Hat, a large red and white spotted silk Handkerchief, a check Linen ditto, a Pair mixt blue Worsted Stockings, a Pair new Leather Pumps.——It is suspected that some evil-minded Person has given him a Pass, and also some Cloathing, as he carried away no other than aboveaid. Whoever will secure him in any of his Majesty's Goals, and give Notice thereof, or deliver him to his Master, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by

IMANUEL CASE.

TO LETT,

TWO genteel Tenements pleasantly situated at New-Boston, three Rooms on a Floor, with a Yard Garden, Pump, and every Convenience fit for a Gentleman. Inquire of the Printers.

THESE are to Notify the Proprietors of a Township granted to *Benjamin Mullikin*, Esq; and others, *June* 25th, 1765, in Lieu of a Township called *Rowley-Canada*, which they lost by its falling within the Province of *New-Hampshire*; that they pay the several taxes levied on their Rights in said Township for defraying the Charges thereof, amounting to £.4 15*s*. 8*d*. with Interest on the same till paid. Also the Arrears of the Taxes due from their Rights in said *Rowley-Canada* Township, amounting in the whole to £.10 4 0 per Right, to *John Willson* of *Andover*, Collector for said Proprietors, or to *John Hale* of *Boxford*, said Proprietors Treasurer, within sixty Days from the Date hereof, otherwise their Lands will be exposed to Sale agreable to a late Act of the General Court. JOHN WILLSON, *Collector*.

Andover, July 14th, 1768.

Jonathan & John Amory

At their Store in Kingstreet, *Boston*, are now opening a large Assortment of Goods, which they import from the first Hands, and sell at the lowest Rates, by Wholesale only, among which are,

CAllicoes
Penniascoes
Ginghams
Gauzes
Catgut
Parisnet
Dimities
Fustians
Jeans
Thicksetts
Cotton Velvets
Cotton Velverets
Cotton Shapes
Cotton Hollands
A large assortment of fans
Sagathees
Duroys
Broad Cloths
Serges
Flannels
Swanskins
Baizes
Ratteens
Kerseys & Plains
Emboss'd Serges
Half Thicks
Blankets
Duffils
Coatings
Bearskins
Beaver Coatings
Camblets
Calimancoes
Tammies
Russels
Worsted Damasks
Everlastings
Drawboys
Shalloons
Grograms
Garlixs
Dowlass
Pistol Lawns
Tandems
Oznabrigs
Ticklinburgs
Diapers
Lawns
Long Lawns

RUssia Linnen
Cambricks
Table Cloths
Linnen Handkerchiefs
Irish Linnens
Irish Sheetings
Printed Linnens
Ravens Duck
Yellow Hollands
Russia Drabs
Checks of all sorts
Bed Bunts
Bed Tick
Cotton Gowns
Striped Linnens
Plushes
Capuchine Silks
Taffaties
Sattins
Alamodes
Cravats
Silk Handkerchiefs of all sorts
Velvets
Grizets
Broglios
Muffinets
Poplins
Allopeens
Bombazines
Brilliants
Coloured Crapes
Mecklinburgs
Dorsetteens
Incle Lutestring
Ell-wide Persians
Muslins
Ribbons all sorts
Ferrets
Gallooms
Cords
Braids
Sewing Silks
Tapes
Gartering
Qualities all sorts
White and black Lace
Stay Strapping

PIns of all sorts
Wax Threads
Shirt Buttons
Knee Garters
Necklaces
Snail and Gimp Trimming
Stay Laces
Fringes
Gloves of all sorts
Mens Butt Soles
Buckrams
Silk & Hair & Silk Twist Buttons
Silk and Hair
Silk Twist
Mohair
Black Crape
Tiffanies
Hat Crape
Canvas for working
Worsted for Quilting
Crewells
Metal Buttons of all sorts
Combs of all sorts
Ink Powder
Chip Bonnets and Hatts
Striped Tapes
Kilmarnock Caps
White Threads
Plaids

ALSO,

Nails
Glass
Gun Powder
Shot
Snuff
Spices
Wool Cards
Beaver, Beaveret and Felt Hats
Bohea Tea
Writing Paper
Bibles
And many other Articles.

WANTED, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which a Farm of twice that Value will be given for Security. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill, *BOSTON*,

Has Imported from London, by Capts. Skillings & Dixey,

A large assortment of English

Goods, which will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance: also, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, 4d, 10d, and 20d Nails, Pepper, Mustard, Spices, red and white and blue and white Chimney Tile, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8, Window Glass, flat Half pint Dram Bottles: long and short Pipes, Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs, Persia Carpets, &c. &c.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

And sold by EDES & GILL *in Queen-Street*,

THE *Adventures* of a *BLACK COAT*. Containing a SERIES of remarkable Occurrences and entertaining Incidents, that it was Witness to in its Peregrinations through the Cities of London and Westminster, in Company with Variey of Characters. As related by ITSELF.

A few of the FARMER's LETTERS, to be sold by Edes & Gill.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town*.

Imported in the late Ships from LONDON, by

Richard Smith in King-Street,

A Compleat Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the Spring Trade, in which is an elegant and fashionable Variety of Prints, and other fancy Goods. The whole procured on the very best Terms, and will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale for Cash or short Credit.

CASH Given for POT-ASH.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*. 1768.

193

MONDAY, August 8. 1768. [NUMB. 1715.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The CENTINEL, No. XII.

THERE ſeems to be ſomething perverſe in human nature, that prompts men to give partial and unfair repreſentations, when it ſuits their purpoſe. They conceal truths, extenuate faults, & diminiſh or magnify difficulties as it ſerves their turn, or contributes to carry their deſigns into execution. The client loudly proclaims his wrongs, and magnifies his pretenſions, while he induſtriouſly conceals from his lawyer ſome of the ſtrongeſt circumſtances that operates againſt him.

Doctor Chandler ſeems, in his *appeal*, to labour under this infirmity; he complains, that the epiſcopal church in America ſuffers unparalleled hardſhips; he inſinuates, that the complaints which he makes are the complaints of a million of Britiſh ſubjects in America, ſuffering under unprecedented hardſhips; and that all the epiſcopal clergy & laity are joint petitioners with him and his friends for an American epiſcopate, on the plan he has mentioned. Whereas, in fact, the people were never conſulted on the meaſure, nor were they ever heard to complain. The whole was concerted and carried on by a few miſſionaries (whom the Doctor ſtiles the clergy) of New-York and New-Jerſey met together in a *voluntary* convention. By what right they aſſume ſuch power it may be well to enquire.

According to the Engliſh conſtitution, every part of his Majeſty's extenſive dominions, where governments are eſtabliſhed, has a power to take care of religion in a way ſuited to the genius and perſuaſion of the people. At the reformation, the Engliſh parliament formed their articles of religion, and inveſted their King with all power, as well eccleſiaſtical as civil, and modelled church government according to their pleaſure. They afterwards, by the act of toleration made proviſion for diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed church. The legiſlature of Scotland, (after that kingdom became a branch of the Britiſh empire) took care of religion in their own way, and eſtabliſhed church diſcipline on a plan different from that of England, which plan was afterwards confirmed by the Britiſh parliament when both kingdoms were happily united. In Ireland, though the religious eſtabliſhment be nearly the ſame as the Engliſh in worſhip and government, the legiſlature claim the ſole right of eſtabliſhing articles and canons, and of regulating the affairs of their church as to them ſeems beſt. In ſome of the Britiſh colonies in America, one religious denomination, in others another denomination of chriſtians have been the peculiar care of the government; while in ſome, by the conſtitution of the ſtate, all enjoy equal privileges.

I would therefore be glad to know what authority the miſſionaries of New-York and New-Jerſey, in violation of the conſtitution of the Britiſh governments, and of the rights of their fellow-ſubjects, uſurp a power of acting for all the epiſcopalians in America; of forming a new plan of epiſcopacy for them, and of petitioning "our ſuperiors" in Britain, that this *plan* may be eſtabliſhed in his Majeſty's American colonies by the Britiſh legiſlature? who commiſſioned them to act? They will not pretend to ſay, they exerciſe this power by *divine right*, or as inherent in them? Who then, entruſted them with the care of religion in America? Or who, for inſtance, empowered them to intermeddle with the ſtate of it in the Weſt-India Iſlands? Do the people either clergy or laity there complain of "unparal-"leled hardſhips?" With regard to the clergy in the Iſlands, an honorable proviſion is made for their ſupport by the reſpective legiſlatures. And if the people think themſelves aggrieved, they know where to apply for redreſs. They have Governors and aſſemblies, in whoſe power it is to regulate the affairs of the church in their reſpective diſtricts and to rectify what they think amiſs in its polity. Or, if they had not this power, is it to be imagined that ſo reſpectable a body of his Majeſty's ſubjects, were they groaning under intolerable grievances, as the Doctor repreſents, would not have addreſſed his Majeſty for relief themſelves, rather then have intruſted ſo important an affair with a few miſſionaries in North America, who are ignorant of their laws & circumſtances? Let the world then judge whether the petitions ſent home by the miſſionaries of New-York and the Jerſeys, and the *appeal* publiſhed by Dr. C. as far as they reſpect the iſlands, are not an inſolent invaſion of the rights of others, and a buſy intermeddling with their laws and conſtitutions without their conſent or approbation.

The ſame may be ſaid of Virginia and Maryland. Have the clergy or laity of theſe provinces ever complained of "unparalleled ſufferings" or impowered the "miſſionaries met in a voluntary convention," to complain in their name? Are they not the beſt judges, when an epiſcopate is neceſſary, & what plan of epiſcopacy will beſt ſuit themſelves? At leaſt are they not as good judges as the members of the convention at Amboy? If an epiſcopate be neceſſary to "ordain, and govern the clergy and to admini-"ſter confirmation to ſuch as ſhall apply for it," the common appendages of epiſcopacy are not neceſſary; but may and muſt be varied, as the laws and conſtitutions of different governments may require. And to the body of the people, to the aſſemblies and governors does it belong to regulate theſe appendages. Theſe governments have provided for the maintainance of the clergy, in a way moſt agreeable to themſelves, & when they think it neceſſary to have a Biſhop, they will, doubtleſs, fall upon meaſures to have one. But what right the miſſionaries of New York & New Jerſey have to publiſh complaints in the name of theſe people, while they themſelves are ſilent, or to repreſent their ſufferings as intollerable, and their grievances as unparalleled, while they themſelves expreſs no uneaſineſs, I cannot well comprehend.

But the preſumption of the convention which voluntarily met at Amboy, and took upon themſelves to act as repreſentatives of all the members of the Engliſh epiſcopalians in America, ſeems greatly heightened when we conſider, firſt, that it was illegal according to the canons of their church, ſecondly, that none of the laity met in it, and thirdly, that it was compoſed of but a part of the miſſionaries. Not above one or at the moſt two of the epiſcopal clergy in Pennſylvania (if I am well informed) met in convention or were taken into their conſultations; and very few from New-England. The epiſcopal clergy in Pennſylvania, are men of too much underſtanding to complain without reaſon, and too well acquainted with the charter and laws of the province, not to know that they enjoy the ſame liberty as any other religious denomination. They claim no ſuperiority over their fellow chriſtians, nor do they conſider themſelves in a ſtate of perſecution, merely becauſe they are not eſtabliſhed by act of parliament, and their opinions and practice made a ſtate religion in preference to all others. They know that a difference in religion does not deprive a ſubject of his "natural right to any civil or mili-"tary power," And as to the laity they are contented with the privileges which they enjoy in common with their fellow ſubjects.

Should any one aſk who theſe gentlemen are that met in this voluntary convention and aſſumed to themſelves ſuch mighty powers; I bluſh to think of the anſwer that muſt be given. Certainly ſome reſpect ſhould have been had to governors, to the members of his Majeſty's council, to the repreſentatives of the people in aſſemblies met. They at leaſt ought to have been conſulted, before application was made to his Majeſty for an epiſcopate, and before a plan was concluded on different from what was ever known in the chriſtian church.

It might have derogated too much from the dignity of this voluntary convention, to have conſulted with *Diſſenters* on the occaſion, yet where thoſe who reject epiſcopacy are more than thirty or forty for one that prefers it, as is the caſe in ſome of the eaſtern governments, thinking people will admit that ſome regard ſhould be had to them.

Upon the whole, then, it is evident, that neither the addreſſes requeſting an epiſcopate, nor the bitter and indecent complaints, of unprecedented hardſhips and unparalleled ſufferings, are the voice of the clergy and laity of the epiſcopal church in America: Neither do they complain of a want of government, becauſe they have not a Biſhop reſiding among them. Agreeable to the conſtitution of their church, they conſider themſelves under the care of the Biſhop of London as their paſtor, and the king as the ſupreme head of their eccleſiaſtical polity. Their worſhip they regulate by their canons and rubrics, their diſcipline by the laws of the community to which they belong, and their faith by the articles of the church of England. The diſtance of their governors does not in their opinion deſtroy the regularity of their government, nor tempt them to demand a change, and until the Doctor convinces us that *near a million* of Britiſh ſubjects in America have commiſſioned him and his aſſociates to petition and complain, we muſt vindicate ſo reſpectable a body from the proceedings of the *Convention*, who by aſſuming an authority and power never delegated to them, would paſs themſelves upon the world for men of importance.

Continued Page 197

LONDON.

May 15. Letters from Amſterdam ſay, that a treaty is actually on the tapis between the States General and the Corſicans, by which the Dutch oblige themſelves to ſend a formidable naval armament to the aſſiſtance of the Corſicans. The Corſicans engage on their part that the Dutch ſhall have entry into all the ports of the iſland, and the excluſive right to the exportation of wine and oil, in return for which they will accept from the Dutch not only money but broadcloths, linen, and many other manufactures, of which the Corſicans will for many years require a conſiderable ſupply.

We hear, a noble Lord has expended ſo much money, to defray the Electioneering expences, that he has propoſed to his tenants, if they would advance one year's rent, they ſhould remain the next year, gratis.

Two contradictory reports are now circulating at the weſt end of the town; the one that a change will ſoon happen in the miniſtry, in favor of ſome of Mr. Wilkes's friends, now out of office; the other, that his preſent friends in the miniſtry are to reſign, and be replaced by ſome of his old inveterate enemies. Which is the moſt probable we know not, and therefore muſt leave it to be gueſſed at by our readers.

By a gentleman lately arrived from Paris we learn, that while a certain popular Engliſh Exile reſided there, he was ſo careſſed by the French Nobility, even of the higheſt rank, on account of his great abilities and ſuperlative powers of charming in converſation, that many not only offered to enter into a ſubſcription to raiſe an annual penſion for his ſupport, ſuperior to that ſaid to be allowed him by his friends in England, but likewiſe to uſe their intereſt to procure him a genteel place at court, on condition of his ſtaying among them; but ſuch was his hatred of ſlavery, and ſupreme love of his native country, that he declined their generous offers, and choſe to return home under every perilous diſadvantage, in order to uſe his utmoſt endeavours to ſerve his King and country, upon the glorious principles of that Liberty, for which he has been ſo great a ſufferer.

Subſcriptions are actually ſet on foot at ſeveral houſes of public reſort in Middleſex, by the Freeholders of the county, for the independent ſupport of their new member, Mr. Wilkes, and to enable him to preſerve that inflexible integrity which has been hitherto the invariable rule of his conduct. Would the other counties, cities, and boroughs, follow this laudable example, and ſupport the independency of their Repreſentatives, we might then expect to ſee the glorious times of our fore-fathers reſtored, when the free voices of a Britiſh parliament were in no danger of being biaſſed by a corrupt adminiſtration. It is ſcarce neceſſary to mention, that any Repreſentative may legally call upon his conſtituents for ſupport, though in theſe degenerate times, it is much to be feared, none will have the fortitude to follow the example of A. Marvel, who actually ſued the town of Kingſton-upon-Hull for his charges allowed him by the laws.

Since the free ports were opened in Jamaica, that iſland has greatly encreaſed in cultivation as well as in trade. Two new towns are there begun to be built, which thrive apace, and many acres of wild and idle land, hitherto of no uſe to the public, are not only projected to be improved, but the plan is already in part executed.

Letters from Conſtance ſay, that an Architect of that city has invented a machine for the conſtruction of bridges and cauſeways, by which ſixteen men can do as much as two hundred. The Court of Germany, having cauſed trial of it to be made on the Danube, and being ſatisfied with its ſucceſs, have rewarded the Inventor with 20,000 florins, and a medal of gold.

Vide Page 179 & Chandler & Wilkes

Meſſrs. FLEETS.

THE Publick have been frequently called upon, to attend to the importance of raiſing Mulberry Trees in this Province for the ſupport of Silk Worms; ſeveral perſons in the country have attended to the ſubject; thoſe who happened to have trees grown have procured the Worms, and there is this year a very conſiderable quantity of Silk made, and many who had no trees have begun to raiſe them from the ſeed, and have made ſuch progreſs as now to ſet great value on their new plantations; as the Neceſſity of finding ſome new means of remittances to Great-Britain is allowed by all, if we would continue our commercial connections, every propoſal for that purpoſe ought to be attended to and, if practicable, to be encouraged. It is ſuppoſed by thoſe who have thought on the ſubject, that almoſt every Farmer in the country might have from 10 to 100 Mulberry Trees growing on his place, from which he might yearly produce from £.10 to £.100 ſterling worth in Silk. Many years experience convinces that this climate is well adapted to the culture of Silk, in every branch, for the Mulberry trees grow and flouriſh well; the time the Worms live, viz. from the beginning of June to the middle of July, is generally as warm as in any part of the temperate zone; every farmer has half or a whole acre of land to ſpare from his neceſſary improvement; the worms may chiefly be attended by women and children, and thoſe that have not a ſpare room in their houſes may improve their barns (which at this ſeaſon are generally empty) provided they ſecure the worms from birds or inſects. The manner of tending the Worms is very ſimple, the time ſhort, but about ſix weeks; after the ſilk balls are ſpun and the encloſed worms killed they are ready to be conveyed to the ſilk winders, who will give a price for the balls, which doubtleſs will be a handſom reward to the owners;—after the ſilk is wound and brought into the ſtate called Raw-Silk, every trader to Great-Britain will be deſirous to purchaſe for remittance, in diſcharge of his debts there. There is not the leaſt probability of ever over-ſtocking the market, for Great-Britain, to ſupply all her immenſe manufactures, is obliged to foreign countries, as Spain, France, Italy, &c. for all their raw-ſilk, which yearly amounts to a ſum not to be realized in America for a century to come, and, further, it is probable that G. Britain, whoſe trade is moſt natural to the Colonies, will give a bounty to encourage us, or, what is the ſame thing, lay a heavy duty on foreign raw-ſilk, whenever there is a proſpect of being in any meaſure ſupplied from hence.—Moſt new buſineſſes are diſcouraging to the undertakers on account of the large ſtocks neceſſary to be advanced while the ſucceſs is uncertain, but in this every poor man may engage, and if he fails of ſucceſs, he has loſt nothing but a little attention to a curious ſubject, which will at leaſt enlarge his mind. The greateſt obſtruction to this buſineſs is the length of time neceſſary for growing of trees, which is 5 or 6 years from the ſeed, before the Leaves can be plucked to any advantage, and but few people have ſpirit enough to engage in and purſue a buſineſs whoſe profit is ſo remote. In order to remove this difficulty, a Gentleman in Boſton has depoſited 100 Dollars in the hands of the Select Men of the town to be diſtributed by them to any inhabitant of this province, in premiums, to encourage the raiſing of Mulberry trees, in the following manner, viz. 40 Dollars to the perſon that ſhall have raiſed from the ſeed the greateſt number of Mulberry trees in the fall of the year 1771, being three years old, or two years and five months at leaſt from the ſeeds, fit to tranſplant, and 30 Dollars to the perſon that hath the next greateſt number, and 20 to the next, and 10 to the next. The perſons that apply for the premiums muſt bring a certificate from ſome Juſtice of the Peace, aſcertaining the number and age of the trees, and that they are at leaſt two years and five months from the ſeed, and thoſe that receive the premiums ſhall give their obligations to the Select-Men that they will ſpare unto any inhabitant of this province who purpoſes to raiſe Silk, ten trees (at leaſt) at the rate of 3*d.* L. M. per tree, to the amount of one half of the number they return in their certificate, provided they are applied to within 18 months from the time they receive the premium; the remaining half they have liberty to diſpoſe of as they pleaſe.

Note, That Mulberries are now in their perfection, the largeſt and ripeſt berries muſt be choſen, and the ſeeds may be either waſhed out immediately from the pulp and dryed, or the berries may be ſpread and dryed with the ſeeds in them, and that September or October will be the proper time to ſow the ſeeds, in ſome warm piece of land about an inch or two deep, and next Summer may be expected a full bed of Mulberry plants, which may be tranſplanted (after they have ſurvived two Winters) into ſuch place and order as will beſt ſuit each owner's convenience.

Choice INDIGO

To be ſold at the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill.

At a Town Meeting held at *Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire*, laſt Monday, it was voted that the following Inſtructions ſhould be given their Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly of the Province, viz.

To William Parker, *Eſq; Mr.* Jacob Sheaffe, *and Mr.* John Sherburne, *Repreſentatives for the Town of* Portſmouth.

Gentlemen,

AS you are choſen Repreſentatives of this Town in the General Aſſembly, we cannot doubt of your deſire to be acquainted with our general Sentiments, nor of your readineſs to receive particular Inſtructions from us in Town Meeting aſſembled, on the preſent alarming and critical ſituation of affairs, which affects this province in common with all the other colonies.

There is an univerſal uneaſineſs ſpread throughout all the Engliſh colonies on this continent, occaſioned by the late Acts of Parliament, impoſing duties on various neceſſary commodities, which cannot be imported but from Great Britain, (the colonies by former Acts of trade being prohibited from purchaſing them elſewhere) which duties are expreſly laid for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue.—Theſe Acts are conſidered by all his Majeſty's good ſubjects in this part of his dominions, as being in that reſpect, unconſtitutional, oppreſſive & deſtructive of thoſe Engliſh privileges, which they have till very lately quietly enjoyed.

We apprehend that by the plan lately introduced we are deprived of the moſt eſſential of thoſe privileges, viz. the right of giving & granting our own money to the King, and remain expoſed to further grievous and unlimited taxations, without the poſſibility of a repreſentation; and we obſerve with deep concern, numbers of new officers of the cuſtoms daily multiplying among us, for the purpoſe of executing thoſe Acts we think ſo very grievous, whoſe ſubſiſtence is a very heavy & unreaſonable burthen.

But what ſtill increaſes the alarm and ſurpriſes us is, that one of the Colonies was laſt year laid under an interdict prohibiting the conſtitutional authority of their General Aſſembly, until they ſhould make a grant of ſuch proviſion for his Majeſty's forces, as was demanded from them at home; for if the colonies can be compelled to furniſh a part of the ſubſiſtence of the troops ſent over, by the ſame reaſon the whole, and alſo their pay; and another Province now ſuffers a ſtill greater ſeverity, becauſe their Aſſembly refuſed to regulate and new mould the proceedings of a former Aſſembly.—When we conſider this unhappy juncture in which we are deeply involved, and as heartily concerned for the event of, as any other Province on the continent, we tremble for ourſelves, we tremble for our mother-country. Therefore duty to the King, affection for Great Britain, and a juſt regard for ourſelves, oblige us at this time of diſtreſs and danger, to inſtruct and intreat you, Gentlemen, to uſe your utmoſt influence in the General Aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, to forward as ſoon as poſſible, a full and humble repreſentation to his Majeſty of the ſentiments of his loyal ſubjects in this Province, with regard to the duties lately impoſed on them, and the other grievances above mentioned, aſſuring his Majeſty of the ſteady attachment of this people to his royal perſon, and the moſt zealous adherence to the Engliſh conſtitution, and explaining the reaſons of the preſent alarm, at the introduction of a new kind of oppreſſive power, wholly unknown before, and moſt humbly petitioning his Majeſty with all duty & loyalty, that in his great wiſdom and clemency he would redreſs and protect us in our conſtitutional rights.

As we have the ſtrongeſt confidence, in the wiſdom, goodneſs, and paternal tenderneſs of our gracious Sovereign for his remoteſt ſubjects, we cannot doubt but he will hear their dutiful petitions, and readily ſhew his royal diſpoſition to reſtore our tranquility, and ſecure our happineſs in perpetual connection with that of the whole Britiſh empire.

A true Copy of the Inſtructions.

JOHN PENHALLOW, *Town-Clerk.*

Charleſtown, South-Carolina, July 8.

His Majeſty's high court of Vice-Admiralty for this province was adjourned laſt week from Tueſday to Thurſday; when the trial of the ſhip Ann, Geo. Forten, maſter, (ſeized on the 17th paſt, *for having taken non-enumerated Goods on board* BEFORE *the bond required by the act of his preſent Majeſty's reign was given*) came on:——And on Saturday morning the Hon. Egerton Leigh, Eſq; ſole judge of the ſaid court, was pleaſed to decree *Reſtitution* of the ſaid ſhip, &c. to the claimant, on behalf of the owners; each party to pay his own coſts. Every court held on this cauſe of great expectation was remarkably crowded, and the equitable decree of the Judge ſeems to have given general ſatisfaction.

Juſt before Capt. Higgins left the Downs, the latter end of May, he was informed from Deal, that John Wilkes, Eſq; had taken his ſeat in the houſe of commons, in conſequence of his being duly elected for the county of Middleſex.

All the men in the Upper Towns, capable of bearing arms, are gone and going out againſt a large body of Choctaws & Chickeſaws on our frontiers.

LONDON, May 16.

Mr. WHITEFIELD, in his ſenſible, well wrote Letter to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, lately publiſhed, among other things, pertinent to the purpoſe, ſays,—"If matters proceed in this channel, what ſtamp, Reverend Sir, may we ſuppoſe our future Miſſionaries to the Iſlands and Continent will be of? To my certain knowledge all of them are not looked upon as very burning and ſhining lights already.—But if what little light of true Religion ſome may have, is to be thus damped by acts of expulſion before they leave the Univerſity, and even this little light, as far as lies in the power of man, is to be thus turned into total darkneſs, how great muſt that darkneſs be? Surely it muſt be worſe than Egyptian darkneſs; a darkneſs that will be moſt deplorably felt by all true lovers of our common ſalvation both at home and abroad.

"You need not be apprized, Reverend Sir, that a deſign for the eſtabliſhment of Epiſcopacy in our Iſlands and plantations, hath been long upon the wing; and that it hath been, in part at leaſt, the ſubject of annual Sermons for ſeveral years laſt paſt. No longer ago than in the year 1766, the preſent Biſhop of Landaff inſiſted upon the neceſſity and expediency of it in the moſt explicit manner; nay, his Lordſhip carries the matter ſo far as to aſſure us, that this point, namely, the eſtabliſhment of Epiſcopacy, being obtained, "the American church will go out of its infant ſtate; be able to ſtand upon its own legs, and without foreign help ſupport and ſpread itſelf: and then, adds his Lordſhip, this ſociety will have been brought to the happy iſſue intended." Whether theſe aſſertions of his Lordſhip, when weighed in a proper ballance, will not in ſome degree be found wanting, is not for me to determine. But ſuppoſing the reaſoning to be juſt, and his Lordſhip's aſſertions true, then I fear it will follow, that a Society, which ſince its firſt inſtitution hath been looked upon as Society for propagating the Goſpel, hath been all the while rather a Society for propagating Epiſcopacy in foreign parts: and if ſo, and if it ever ſhould appear that our Right Reverend Archbiſhops and Biſhops do in the leaſt countenance and encourage the unſcriptural proceedings at Edmund-Hall, how muſt it increaſe the prejudices of our Coloniſts, both in the Iſlands and on the Continent, againſt the eſtabliſhment of Epiſcopacy; that perſons of all ranks, from Quebec down to the two Floridas, are at this time prejudiced, and more than prejudiced againſt it, is very notorious; but how will the very thought of the introduction of Lords Biſhops even make them ſhudder, if their Lordſhips ſhould think proper to countenance the expulſion of ſuch worthy and truly religious Students, whilſt thoſe who have no religion at all perhaps, may not only meet with countenance, but approbation and applauſe."

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 14.

His Majeſty's ſhip Magdalen, Capt. Calder, has been ordered from Norfolk for Boſton, and was ſailed accordingly.

We have certain intelligence that there is a *Pirate* on the coaſt of Porto Rico in the Weſt Indies; ſhe is a Bermudian built Brig called the Kouli Khan, of 16 carriage guns, 24 ſwivels, and 2 cohorns, commanded by one Laurencine, who has under him 32 men of different nations, and generally ſails under Engliſh colors. She has taken ſeveral veſſels, particularly a Brig from St. Euſtatia, a Sloop bound to Curacoa, a Sloop and a Schooner belonging to Jamaica, and the Sloop Succeſs from Jamaica.

Philadelphia, July 28.

The Freemen of this City and County are to meet at the State-Houſe on Saturday next, to conſider of proper Inſtructions to be given to their Repreſentatives, on the preſent alarming and critical ſituation of theſe colonies.

We can aſſure the public, that the Aſſembly of this province ſo early as February laſt, took into their conſideration the act of parliament impoſing a duty on paper, glaſs, &c. and thereupon, under the ſenſe of the oppreſſion of that act, prepared & ſent to their agents in London, full and poſitive inſtructions to unite with the agents of the other Colonies in an application to parliament, praying a repeal thereof—that this was done long before the receipt of the Circular Letter from the Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and before the Houſe could certainly know what meaſures would be purſued by the legiſlature of that or any other Colony—That upon receipt of the circular letter, by the ſpeaker of this province, which was after the adjournment of the Houſe, he immediately wrote to the Speaker of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, acknowledging it, and aſſuring him that he ſhould take the earlieſt opportunity of laying it before the aſſembly of this province—That this was done in the May ſitting—but as the Houſe had before given the above-mentioned Inſtructions to their agents, in a good degree anticipating the deſign of the Circular Letter, and concluded that they ſhould be more capable of purſuing the meaſures proper and neceſſary to ſupport the rights of the colonies from information which they expected to receive from their agents and otherwiſe, they poſtponed the further conſideration of that

† Mr Will.a Whitwell ‖ New York) ∨ Maſſachusets, because they would not rescind, pa. 157.
◊ Glass act. pa. 735. vol. 1. vid. pa. 748 Vol. 1 vid their appointment pa. 748. vol. 1. = vid. mutiny act. pa. 274.

Letter, and other public buſineſs, to their ſitting in September, and adjourned to an earlier day in the month than uſual for that purpoſe—when there is not the leaſt room to doubt but that they will purſue every meaſure that ſhall be further neceſſary to aſſert the rights of America in general, and thoſe of their conſtituents in particular.

Laſt night Capt. Carver, formerly of the New-England troops, arrived here from Fort Pitt, and informs us, that the garriſon were very healthy about a fortnight ago. This gentleman has been employed ſeveral years as a draughtſman, and has been exploring the heads of the Miſſiſippi, the Scioto, and Lake Superior, in which ſervice he has given great ſatisfaction, having made ſeveral diſcoveries of conſiderable utility. He went 1500 miles to the weſtward of Michillimackinac, and travelled 1100 miles on Lake Superior, part of the time without any other companion than a Frenchman and an Indian.

New-York, Auguſt 1.

Extract of a letter from Penſacola, June 16. 1768.

"Mr. James, and ſeveral other Virginians, have been here to look at our lands: He went up the River in our bay, with intention to croſs the country towards the Miſſiſippi, if he did not find land nearer to his ſatisfaction; however, a few leagues above the mouth of our river he found the land ſuch as he wanted, ſo went no further, but has applied, together with five other conſiderable gentlemen of Virginia, for a large tract, obliging themſelves to bring with them ten familes, and one hundred ſlaves, together with a large quantity of cattle. There are alſo ſeveral Virginians ſettling on the banks of the Miſſiſippi, where the lands are as good as any in the Univerſe. We expect a conſiderable number of new ſettlers from London. Some days ago a Spaniſh ſchooner arrived here from Campeachy, and ſeveral others are expected."

Laſt Night died at his houſe in this City, of a lingering illneſs, (which had for ſome time rendered him incapable of buſineſs) Mr. *William Weyman*, for many years paſt a Printer of Note in this City.

Capt. Crane from the Bay, laſt Monday ſpoke with a Nantucket Whaler, that had got one Fiſh.

Extract of a letter from Dominica, *June* 25. 1768.

"In the courſe of the preſent month we have been favored with a viſit of our chief governor general Melville, and what rendered his company more agreable, he forwarded and put the finiſhing hand to the bill for holding courts in this iſland, which has been delayed many months by the council.—Alſo during his ſtay arrived here our new lieutenant governor Col. Young, in whom we flatter ourſelves we have a gentleman, formed to reduce that violence of party which has ſo long perplexed this place.

"Proviſions, as well Iriſh as from North America are extremely plenty; and the French actually bring fine flour to us from Guadaloupe:——Two veſſels were confiſcated here; one for bringing loaf ſugar from Antigua, the other for importing gin from St. Euſtatia.—There are now 52 ſail of veſſels in our road, 20 of which are taking in ſugars.—It is ſaid ſugars are lower by 15 per cent. this year than laſt, owing to the great crop at Guadaloup; and the quantity of cotton at market is immenſe."

Boſton, Auguſt 8. 1768.

The late Speaker of the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province has received a Letter from the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Colony of Rhode Iſland, in Anſwer to their circular Letter of the 11th of February laſt, informing that he had laid ſaid Letter before the Houſe, and that they had appointed a Committee to prepare a humble, dutiful and loyal Addreſs to his Majeſty, and alſo a Letter to one of the Principal Secretaries of State upon the Subject of the late Acts of Parliament for raiſing a Revenue in America.—That the Houſe highly approve of the Conduct of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province, and think the Meaſures they have taken worthy of the Repreſentatives of a free People, and perfectly conſiſtent with that Loyalty to his Majeſty, and that Regard for the Britiſh Conſtitution which has always diſtinguiſhed the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Virginia *to his Friend in* Boſton, *dated* 16*th July* 1768.

"The Accounts we have received from Boſton of the Behaviour of your new appointed Officers cannot fail to excite our Deteſtation of the late Meaſures purſued by the p——t State, in ſending us as a Bleſſing one of the Plagues of Egypt, Swarms of Hungry Locuſts through all our Coaſts, to feed on the Fat of the Land, and annoy, impoveriſh and perplex us; for ſuch we may term this Inundation of new Officers and Placemen; but I hope *theſe*, nor any other Impoſitions will ever diſcourage us from aſſerting and defending the Rights of FREE-MEN with proper FIRMNESS: This ſeems to be the View of all the Colonies, and their Conduct, I doubt not, will correſpond."——

We hear that laſt Week an Indian Woman was committed to Goal in South Kingſton, Rhode-Iſland Colony, for the Murder of another Indian Woman who was big with Child.

His Excellency the Governor with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, has iſſued a Proclamation, ſtrictly enjoining all Magiſtrates, Sheriffs, and their Deputies, and all Civil Officers whatever, in their ſeveral Diſtricts and Departments, within this Province reſpectively, to do their utmoſt for preſerving the public Peace, and for the Protection of all his Majeſty's Subjects whatever; and that they take effectual Care to put in Execution the Laws for preventing, ſuppreſſing and puniſhing all Riots, Tumults and unlawful Aſſemblies.

On the 11th of laſt Month, in the Evening, about 30 Men armed with Clubs, Axes, and other Weapons, ſurrounded the Goal in the Town of Falmouth, broke open the ſame, and reſcued from thence two Men, named John Huſton, and John Sanborn, who were confined there for a Riot, of which they were convicted at the laſt Court of Aſſize held in that County.——His Excellency the Governor has iſſued a Proclamation, promiſing a Reward of *Twenty Pounds* to any Perſon who will inform againſt thoſe who were concerned in the above-mentioned Riot and Reſcue.

We hear that the Honorable Board of Commiſſioners have appointed *Hibbert Newton*, Eſq; to be Comptroller of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the Port of Quebec; and Mr. —— *Proctor*, to be a Cuſtom-Houſe Officer at the Iſland of Nantucket.

On the 23d ult. a ſtriped Snake was killed at Hopkington, it being of a prodigious ſize, was open'd out of curioſity, and found to be pregnant with 70 young ones, about 4 Inches long.

It is thought we have had more ſevere Thunder and Lightning this Seaſon than in any Summer for a Number of Years paſt.—On Monday Morning laſt the Lightning ſtruck and ſhivered to pieces ſeveral Trees in the neighbouring Towns—In the Afternoon the Houſe of Mr. Shirley, Victualler, at Roxbury, was ſtruck: the Lightning took the Gable-end of the Houſe and ſhiver'd that, with a Window Frame, and broke the Window to pieces; alſo tore the out ſide of the Houſe very much.—In Town the Houſe of Dr. Sprague, in Winter-ſtreet, was ſtruck; the Lightning came down the outſide of a Chimney, took ſeveral indirect Courſes in one of the Chambers, went into a Cloſet where were ſome Curtain-rods, theſe being over a Clock in the lower Room, the Lightning took to that, and the Pendulum of the Clock conducted it partly out of the Side of the Houſe and partly into the Cellar: The Tracks of the Lightning were very plain; a Quantity of China was in the Cloſet but none broke except a ſmall Saucer, a black Mark was left on the Plates as it paſs'd to the Rods; it tore the Wall conſiderably, and ſhivered the Clock caſe, and drove the Pieces over the room, and broke a large Glaſs that covered ſome Wax work; the Clock happening to be thrown on a Couch received no Damage, the Partitions, Doors, &c. to the Cellar were much tore.—About the ſame Time the Houſe of Mr. Davis, Barber, in Water-ſtreet, was ſtruck: the Lightning broke off a Number of Bricks on the top of the Chimney, & came down by it, into a Cloſet where were ſome Curtain-rods, tore the inſide of the Cloſet to pieces, drove the Boards and ſome Cloaths that were hanging therein into the Room; the Lightning was conducted by the Rods into the lower Room, tore a Number of Tile in the Chimney, went into a Cloſet and partly melted ſome leaden Weights, alſo the Heads of ſeveral Nails where the Boards were ript, and from thence went into the Cellar: Two Children in an upper Chamber were ſtruck down, but ſoon recovered, without receiving hurt.--The ſame Afternoon, the Houſe of Mr. Bacon, Carpenter, in Temple-ſtreet, at the Weſt Part of the Town, was alſo ſtruck, but no great Damage ſuſtained; the Lightning came down the Chimney, broke a Tile in the Hearth of the lower Room, melted a Pewter Plate, broke the Glaſs of a Picture, and one of the Windows—Through Divine Goodneſs no Perſons were hurt, though ſeveral were nigh the Places damaged.

We hear a Barn belonging to Mr. Whitney of Newton, was ſtruck with Lightning on Monday laſt, and entirely conſumed by Fire, with a great Quantity of Hay therein.

Newbury-Port, Auguſt 2, 1768.

On the 30th of laſt Month died, of a ſhort Fever, Mr. *Ebenezer Little*, in the 53d year of his Age.—He was a wealthy Merchant, and a worthy Elder of the Preſbyterian Church here. His eminent Piety towards God, and Beneficence to Men, eſpecially to the poor and diſtreſſed; his high Eſteem of the Miniſters of Chriſt, and the great Pleaſure he took in entertaining them at his Houſe, have rendered our Loſs ſo much the greater, and his Death the more lamented."——

☞ *The Perſon who took up a large red & yellow Silk Handkerchief, which was left at the Bottom of the Common laſt Saturday Afternoon, is deſired to leave it at the Printers hereof.*

The Meeting of the Merchants

and Traders ſtands adjourned to Five o'Clock THIS AFTERNOON, at FANEUIL-HALL.——It's deſired there may be a general and timely Attendance.

Caleb Blanchard

In UNION-STREET, BOSTON,

Has juſt imported in Capt. Prince from LONDON,

A compleat Aſſortment of Hoſiery—as Men's Gauze white Thread under Hoſe—Alſo Mens and Womens worſted, thread and cotton Hoſe, ſilk Gloves and Mitts, ſome very neat:——Childrens Hoſe, Knit Breeches of all ſorts, ſome as low as four Piſtereens—a few Pieces of ſix thread Breeches, Caps, &c.—Alſo a general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which will be ſold at the very loweſt Advance for CASH.

TO-MORROW Evening,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue
By *JOHN GERRISH*,
At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,
A great Variety of Articles,—both New and Second-Hand.——
To-Morrow—North-End— *J. Gerriſh.*

The Real Eſtate of *Joſeph Badger*, late of *Boſton*, Painter deceaſed, lying in *Temple*-Street, ſo called, near the Rev. Mr. *Howard's* Meeting-Houſe, which was to have been ſold on THURSDAY laſt, by public VENDUE, is poſtponed to THURSDAY next, the 11th Inſtant, at 4 o'Clock, P. M. upon the Premiſes.

Ran away from *Samuel Lee*, of *Mancheſter*, on the 4th of Auguſt, a likely Negro Fellow about 20 Years old, ſhort and pretty thick ſett, and ſpry; underſtands Farming Buſineſs, and is ſomething Bow-Leg'd, and born in New England. Had on when he went away a check Woollen Shirt, and a ſtrip'd cotton and wool Jacket, and blue Yarn Stockings, and alſo had with him a red Camblet Jacket, trim'd with Silver. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Negro and confine him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, or ſend him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, & all neceſſary Charges paid by SAMUEL LEE.

All Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *Rouſe Bourn*, late of *Marſhfield*, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to *John Winſlow*, Eſq; and Mrs. *Lucy Bourn*, of ſaid *Marſhfield*, Adminiſtrators on ſaid Eſtate, and the ſeveral Creditors are deſired to give in their reſpective Claims, that Matters may be adjuſted, that every one may have their Due.

All Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *John Chipman*, late of *Marblehead*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Elizabeth Chipman*, Adminiſtratrix of ſaid Eſtate, at ſaid *Marblehead*. And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Adminiſtratrix. *Marblehead, Aug.* 6. 1768.

Eſſex. We the Subſcribers being appointed by the Honorable *Nathaniel Ropes*, Eſq; Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of *Eſſex*, to receive and examine the Claims of Debt againſt the Eſtate of *George Stacey*, late of *Marblehead* in ſaid County, Gentleman, deceaſed, inteſtate, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix months from the ſecond day of *Auguſt* Inſtant being allowed the Creditors to bring in and prove their Claims, hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs at the Houſe of Major *Richard Reed*, Innholder in ſaid *Marblehead*, on the laſt Wedneſday of this and each of the five next enſuing Months, from five to nine o'Clock in the Evening.

Iſaac Manſfield,
Marblehead, Auguſt 6. 1768. *Tho. King,*
Woodward Abraham.

This Day is Re-publiſhed,
And Sold at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill,
[Price *Half a Piſtereen.*]
A Letter from the Rev. Mr. GEORGE WHITEFIELD to the Rev. Dr. DURELL, Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*: occaſioned by a late Expulſion of ſix Students for Methodiſm.

Cuſtom-Houſe Boſton, *Auguſt* 6. 1768.

ENTRED-IN.

Somes from Halifax, Atwood from Newfoundland, Hooton from Maryland; William Morton from No. Carolina; Freeman from St. Vincents & St. Euſtatia; Edmund Morton from St. Croix; Copner from Cork.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Higgins for New-London; Whipple for R. Iſlands, Brown for North-Carolina; Badger and Green for Newfoundland; Cole & Darricot for Europe; Marſhman, Brown, Johnſon & Jacobſon for London.

CLEARED-OUT.

Squier for New-Haven; Johnſon for Perth Amboy, Thatcher for Maryland; Montgomeriſs for Virginia; Pulling for Louiſbourgh & Newfoundland; Arnold for Newfoundland; Waterman for Weſt Indies; Weſton for Liverpool; Garriſh for Fayal.

Parent's Vid. page 191. in the Margin for the Preſerences. Vid page 49. v. as Moleſs. Act, pa. 9. Class act pa. 735. Vol. 1. — Board of Commiſſioners.

vide Pa. 200

LETTER *from* PHILADELPHIA.*

ALL lovers of PEACE and GOOD ORDER must surely observe with great pleasure the *prudent* behavior of this province; while the other colonies in general, under pretence of asserting their invaded rights, are shewing a spirit of disaffection, that may perhaps greatly DISTURB THE PUBLIC TRANQUILITY.

An attempt was lately made by a distant colony, to UNITE all these provinces in a firm resolution not to import any *British* manufactures, until the late acts of Parliament so universally complained of on this continent should be repealed.

The measure was adopted with great zeal by *New York*, and some other governments, and *undoubtedly* would have spread throughout the rest, if it had not been STOPT IN ITS CAREER by the *cautious* inhabitants of this province. No body entertained the least doubt, but that the *union* of all the colonies in *this step*, would have procured *a more respectful attention* to our remonstrances, than any other measure, that human wit could invent: But we in this province judiciously started these strong objections, which the other provinces in their ardent zeal had totally, shall I say, weakly, overlooked. In the *first* place, we considered, that an UNION of these colonies in *any one* measure *not dictated* by his Majesty's ministers, had always proved disagreeable to them; and that it might imply a disrespect to his Majesty, to do any thing disagreeable to his Ministers. *Secondly*, we considered that our *quenching* the spirit of *union* throughout these colonies, might leave those hot headed people who first excited it, exposed to all the resentment of the *British* government, while we should have the merit of weakening them, by preventing others from joining in their warm, or as some folks call them, patriotic proceedings. *Thirdly*, we *kindly* and *benevolently* considered, that if WE had joined in the measure proposed, and all the other colonies had followed our example, *as it is generally thought they would have done*, MILLIONS of men, women and children in *Great-Britain*, would have been reduced to the EXTREMEST MISERY, and their *cries* and *insurrections* would have COMPELLED the parliament to repeal the present acts, as they did the Stamp-Act; though perhaps their GENEROSITY will *now* induce them VOLUNTARILY to do it.

Every man of the least understanding who reflects upon this matter a single moment, will perceive, that this was treating the parliament with all the reverence that men could shew. Here is no FORCE put on that august body. No ALARM given to them. They are left at *perfect liberty* of action; and to *satisfy* them, how ENTIRELY we rely on their GENEROSITY, we have ENCOURAGED them to indulge THEIR OWN INCLINATIONS, by convincing them, that these colonies are a DISUNITED people, and that therefore *Great-Britain* may treat us *as she pleases*. I question whether history furnishes an instance of *such confidence* being reposed by one people in another, on so important an occasion.

However, this conduct of the inhabitants of this province is trifling, in comparison to the conduct of our assembly, FOR PRESERVING THE PUBLIC TRANQUILITY.

(a) Our assembly *sat twice*, after we had received the acts of parliament, which are so universally detested on this continent; yet so desirous were the worthy members of PRESERVING THE PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, that they would not so much as send over a *single* petition, or make a *single* resolve about them, but SHEWED that *they* were determined to bear a TAXATION by parliament of themselves and their constituents, in *peace* and *quietness*, rather than that the PUBLIC TRANQUILITY *should be disturbed*. Upon their meeting the *third* time, they found, that *their peaceable intentions* had been frustrated by some enemies to the PUBLIC TRANQUILITY who by certain rash publications had deluded many into a notion, that the said acts of parliament were very destructive to these colonies. This notion beginning GENERALLY TO PREVAIL, our worthy representatives thought it would become them to take some notice of those acts of which every body else was now taking notice. But in this measure they did not forget their constant love of *peace* and *good order* for four years past; and therefore instead of making inflamatory resolves, or sending over petitions or remonstrances that might *disturb the* PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, or *disgust our* GOOD FRIENDS, his Majesty's ministers, they did the SLIGHTEST thing that could be done on *such an occasion*, that is, "they ordered their agents to join "with the other agents in representations against "the acts."(b) So that if the other assemblies should be as desirous of *preserving the* PUBLIC TRANQUILITY as ours is, not a disrespectful word would have been uttered, whereby the people might be induced to disturb *peace* and *good order*. Surely I may say with truth, that no assembly ever gave a stronger proof of their respect for the measures of his Majesty's ministers, or of their regard for the PUBLIC TRANQUILITY.

Yet *this* part of their conduct deserves not to be mentioned, when we observe, that after having so far exceeded *others*, in their love of PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, they have since exceeded even *themselves*.

The assembly of that turbulent distant colony before-mentioned, which gave so much uneasiness to so many sober people, by their furious opposition to the Stamp-Act, though luckily they contributed so much to its repeal, by promoting a general congress, and by other measures, undertook on the 11th of *February* last, to write a CIRCULAR LETTER on the present important crisis of affairs, to the several assemblies on this continent, communicating their own *sentiments*, and the *measures* taken by them, *with design*, as they say, "that the representations of the several assemblies, on so delicate a point, should HARMONIZE with each other." We find by the public papers, that the assembly of *Maryland* have been so RASH and WEAK as to appoint a standing committee to answer this letter, another circular letter from *Virginia*, and to forward their petition to the king. Besides, in their answer to a late message from their governor, they say, that they "think" that the representatives of the northern colony "have asserted their rights with a decent respect to their sovereign, and a due submission to the authority of parliament."

With equal RASHNESS and WEAKNESS the house of burgesses in *Virginia*, have not only by a circular letter to the other colonies, endeavoured to promote that *harmony* just above-mentioned, but in their letter dated *May* 9th last, in answer to the circular letter of the turbulent colony to the northward, they say, "that they APPLAUD them for their ATTENTION TO AMERICAN LIBERTY, and that the steps they have taken thereon, will convince them of their opinion of the FATAL TENDENCY of the acts of parliament complained of, and of their FIXED RESOLUTION TO CONCUR with the other colonies in their application for redress."

Influenced by a like RASHNESS and WEAKNESS, the assembly of *New-Jersey*, by their speaker's letter of the same date thus express themselves.

"The freedom with which your house of representatives have communicated their sentiments upon a matter of SO GREAT CONCERN to all the Colonies, hath been received by this house, with THAT CANDOR, which the SPIRIT and DESIGN of your letter MERITS.——And at the same time, that they acknowledge themselves OBLIGED TO YOU for communicating your sentiments to them, they have directed me to assure you, that they are desirous *to keep up a correspondence with you*, and to *unite* with the colonies, if necessary in further supplications to his Majesty, to relieve his distress *American* subjects."

With the same degree of WEAKNESS & RASHNESS the Speaker of the house of representatives in *Connecticut*, in their name, & by their order, in a letter, dated the 11th of *June* last, thus expresses himself,

"The house very kindly accepted your letter, & are persuaded from the *importance of the cause*, the LAUDABLE ZEAL and the GENEROUS EXERTIONS of your province, FROM TIME TO TIME, in favour of her constitutional freedom, that it proceeded only from A HEARTY CONCERN FOR THEIR JUST RIGHTS, the COMMON INTEREST and the WELFARE of these colonies. This house are desirous ever to cultivate the strictest FRIENDSHIP and HARMONY with the neighbouring colonies, *and with none more than yours*, and will be always ready to receive with the utmost candor their opinion in any matters of general concern, and equally willing on all proper occasions to communicate their own sentiments on any subjects of our common welfare, IN FULL CONFIDENC THAT THEY WOULD MEET WITH THE SAME FRIENDLY AND CANDID ACCEPTANCE. This house have also taken into their serious consideration the operation of the said acts of parliament, and are deeply sensible that this, in common with her sister colonies, must thereby be involved in great difficulties, *which are perhaps a prelude to still greater*, and have pursued measures for obtaining redress similar to those adopted by the house of representatives of your province."

Thus we find, that all these colonies have not only returned *respectful answers* to the circular letters of the turbulent northern province, but have *applauded* her *conduct*, her *zeal* for the liberty of these colonies; and not contented with these things, have actually "HARMONIZED" with her in all their proceedings. So very little did these infatuated colonies consult *the preservation of the* PUBLIC TRANQUILITY.

How different has been the conduct of our assembly? They remembered how *alarming* and *disgusting* to the parliament and ministry the *union* of these colonies was, in the time of the ever memorable *stamp-act*, and what severe epithets were bestowed in *Great-Britain*, on the conduct of these colonies in that particular.

With a happy foresight therefore our assembly perceived, that any steps taken by them towards a "HARMONY" or UNION with the other colonies, *for obtaining a REPEAL of the late Acts*, must bring upon them such reproaches from his Majesty's *ministers* & our *other friends*, at home, as might tend to *disturb the* PUBLIC TRANQUILITY.

Governed by *these prudent* consideration, when is the letter from the northern colony was, laid before them, after being *once* read, it was ordered to LYE ON THE TABLE, and with such *deliberate* NEGLECT & CONTEMPT did they, *of themselves*, treat it, that it was not even necessary for our governor to "exert his influence to defeat this *flagitious* attempt to disturb the public peace, by *prevailing on the assembly* to TAKE NO NOTICE OF IT."(c)

How happily our *worthy representatives* CO-OPERATED with his Majesty's *worthy ministers* in their *views* and *wishes* upon this occasion, will clearly appear by considering Lord *Hillsborough*'s letter to the continental governors, dated *Whitehall*, April 21.

In that letter, speaking of the *circular letter* from the northward, his Lordship uses these words —"As his Majesty considers *this measure* to be of a most dangerous and FACTIOUS tendency, calculated to *inflame* the minds of his good subjects in the colonies; to promote an UNWARRANTABLE COMBINATION, (to wit; in "*humble representations*" and "*dutiful supplications*"), and to *excite* and *encourage* an open *opposition* to and *denial* of the AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT, and to *subvert* the TRUE PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION, (to wit, in TAXING *the colonies* WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT.) It is his Majesty's *pleasure*, that you should, immediately upon the receipt hereof, exert your UTMOST INFLUENCE to defeat this FLAGITIOUS ATTEMPT to *disturb the public peace*, by *prevailing upon the assembly* of your province TO TAKE NO NOTICE OF IT, *which* will be treating it with the CONTEMPT IT DESERVES."

Thus we perceive, *that his Majesty's ministers* HAD NO IDEA, that any HIGHER degree of "CONTEMPT" could be shewn by any assembly, than "NOT TO TAKE NOTICE" of the circular letter; and we have been so far *fortunate* as *voluntarily* to treat it with *that very* degree of "*contempt*" with which *they desire* we should.

Thus *substantially* and *literally* have we, *of our own mere motion* before it was requested of us, *complied with* and *fully satisfied* the UTMOST DESIRE of his Majesty's ministers, by STOPPING as much as we could, this "FACTIOUS *and* FLAGITIOUS *attempt* to disturb the public peace" by UNITING the colonies in their measures.

It is true, that the assembly of *Maryland* has had the audaciousness, to call the strong and elegant terms used by Lord *Hillsborough* in his letter, "a *few* SOUNDING *expressions*," by which THEY "will not be INTIMIDATED from doing what they think is right" And it is also true, that the province of *Maryland* has always acted with great prudence and deliberation, so that one cannot but suppose, that such a message as they have lately sent, must proceed from some very dreadful apprehensions they entertain at present; and therefore on this account, perhaps, we who are so anxious to preserve "THE PUBLIC PEACE," may excuse this sarcasm on my good Lord *Hillsborough*. How beautiful does this prudent, peaceable, dutiful and SUBMISSIVE behaviour of this province appear, when put in contrast with such hot headed proceedings. What applauses do we not deserve, and shall we not receive—FROM HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS? And what *rewards* will those worthy men be entitled to, whose *loyalty* to their sovereign, and *duty* to *G. Britain*, have lulled and composed us into so deep a love of PUBLIC TRANQUILITY? With what *ease* might all public affairs be carried on, if all the other colonies could be persuaded to pursue the same pacific plan: The ministry and parliament would do *their* business, & *our* business too, in *peace* & *quiet*.

It is evident, that they are so *kind* and *generous*, as to be desirous of taking the whole *load* of government from off our shoulders, and relieving us from the *trouble* not only of the *executive*, but also, *totally* of the *legislative* authority; & *then*, we should have no public cares to employ ourselves in, but to *preserve the* PUBLIC TRANQUILITY by SUBMITTING to the LAWS which our dear mother country should be so affectionate as to take the fatigue of making for us—and by getting money enough to pay the TAXES she lays upon us for our own defence.

I know, some people have objected, that *this* conduct of our province may ENCOURAGE the parliament and ministry to pursue the most violent measures, by inducing them to believe that the colonies are DISUNITED; and therefore, say these objectors, this province may be justly charged with all the bloodshed and calamities, that may follow in consequence of the encouragement they gave to the parliament and ministry.

But I answer to these objections, that the good men who have promoted the pacific measures of this province, have no doubt duly considered this objection, and as it appears to have *no weight* with them, we may fairly conclude from the *great* proofs they have given of their wisdom in this affair, that it did not deserve the least regard. PACIFICUS.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1768.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

* Massachusets-Bay.

(a) As Molasses act pa. 9 — Tea Act page 735. Vol. 1. Billeting act &c pa. 274. 1 vid. the Repeal of the Stamp act, pa. 111. Vol. 1

(b) vid — the circular Letter for the Congress. & 4e Margin pa. 180. Vol. 1.

(c) vid. L^d Hillsborough Circular Letter pa. 149.

(d)

(a)

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